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COUNTRY PRACTICES IN THE COLLECTION AND COMPILATION
OF PRICE STATISTICS IN THE AFRICAN REGION

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I. Introduction

1. This paper is intended to describe briefly the methods and practices used by African countries in collecting and compiling price statistics and calculating the related index numbers. A summary of the detailed country practices is given in the annexes, in which some basic characteristics of index numbers of prices are given in by sub-region and country. The basic characteristics tabulated are: official title of the index, scope and coverage of the index, frequency of calculation, sources of data and number of establishments supplying the data, method of price collection, base year, revision of weights, number of items or commodities, formulae used, type of weights used and any other information such as frequency of price collection, treatment of seasonal fluctuations in item prices, etc.
2. The paper starts with a general review of available data on index numbers in the region as revealed by the results of the questionnaire sent out by the Economic Commission for Africa for completion by the countries. This is followed by a description of the national practices in the collection of price data and compilation of index numbers in various fields under the headings: producer, wholesale and consumer or retail prices.
3. The materials used in preparing the paper have mainly been obtained from the country replies to the ECA questionnaire mentioned above; from publications of some countries on price statistics and index numbers available in the ECA library, other national materials, methodological descriptions and notes in the publications of the United Nations and its agencies. ^{1/}
4. As in all postal enquiries of this type, the responses in the questionnaire returns varied in both quality and coverage from country to country. At the end of the paper are annexes giving detailed information on index numbers. Annex I gives available information relating to indexes at: (a) producer prices; (b) wholesale prices; and (c) retail prices. Annex II gives: (a) the industry groups, number of series and weighting coefficients for indices of production; (b) groups and sub-groups of items, number of items and percentage weights for indices of wholesale prices; and (c) groups, number of items and weights for consumer price indices. Annex III shows the categories of staff in the National Statistical Offices dealing with price statistics. The information given relates only to those countries that responded to the ECA questionnaire.

II. General Aspects of the Enquiry

5. Out of a total of 49 countries (to which the enquiry was directed) only 26 countries responded and all these returns showed that the respective countries compile at least one index number, meaning that there were no "nil" returns.

^{1/} United Nations Statistical Yearbooks; United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Bulletin of Statistics - Methodology and Definitions; the Technical Guide - Consumer Prices Vol. 1 - Descriptions of series published in the Bulletin of Labour Statistics, International Labour Office.

Table 1 below summarises the responses to the questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire is being circulated to the seminar as Annex IV to this paper.

Table 1. Responses to the questionnaire

	North Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	Total
Number of countries that replied	4	4	5	13	26
Number of countries that have not replied	2	12	6	3	23
Total	6	16	11	16	49

6. The questionnaire requested for basic information on data collection and compilation as enumerated under paragraph 1 above. It also asked for methods used by the various countries what procedures they follow in pricing seasonal items, criterion they use in selecting a commodity, descriptions they use in defining a product, procedures they follow when items of a given quality cease to be produced or are no longer available in the market, etc. These aspects of the questionnaire are dealt with in greater detail in subsequent sections of this paper. As mentioned earlier, the replies received varied in quality and degree of completeness, this depending on the experience the specific country has had in collecting and compiling data on price statistics. Nevertheless, the returns gave an up-to-date information on the country's achievements on price statistics. In the case of those countries that did not respond to the enquiry, the secretariat relied mainly on the information available in the publications listed in paragraph 3, but in most cases could not supply up-to-date information or give answers to all the questions of the questionnaire.

7. Generally, the countries of the region are making some effort in expanding their price statistics to cover many areas. This is revealed by table 2. All in all, 11 countries compile indexes of production covering agriculture, industries and construction sector; 12 countries compile wholesale price indexes and 43 compile retail or consumer price indexes.

8. Also the table shows that most of the countries that compile indexes of production cover the three main industrial divisions of mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas, and out of these a general index is built. The countries that cover these divisions are Egypt, Morocco, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal ^{1/} and Zambia. The rest of the countries have other combinations. Out of these, two (Algeria and Cameroon) as revealed by the enquiry, calculate indexes of agricultural production. Egypt could be included under this category but her index has not been officially published. Only one country, Kenya, indicated to be compiling the construction cost index, and another, Uganda, compiles an index on manufacturing.

^{1/} The index on manufacturing is obtained as a residual from the general index. This is done by the United Nations Statistical Office by subtracting mining and electricity.

Table 2.

Summary of Index Numbers Compiled

Sub-Region and Country	Response to ECA Question- naire	Indexes of Production					Wholesale Price Indexes				Retail or Consumer Price Indexes						
		Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity and Gas	Other	General	Specific Index		Other	National Coverage			Urban Coverage			
								Exports	Imports		Low Income Group	Middle Income Group	High Income Group	Africans			
														Low Income Group	Middle Income Group	High Income Group	Expatri- ates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
North Africa																	
Algeria		X			X								X				
Egypt	X		X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X			
Libya				X										X			
Morocco	X		X	X	X		X							X	X	X	X
Sudan	X						X										
Tunisia	X						X				X						
West Africa																	
Benin																	
Cape Verde														X ^a			
Gambia	X		X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X			
Guinea																	
Guinea-Bissau										X ^a				X			X
Ivory Coast														X			
Liberia														X			
Mali	X													X			
Mauritania														X			X
Niger	X													X ^a			X
Nigeria			X	X	X					X ^a	X						X
Senegal			X	X ^b	X									X			
Sierra Leone										X ^a				X			X
Togo	X													X ^a			X
Upper Volta														X			
Central Africa																	
Angola														X ^a	X		
Burundi	X																X
Cameroun	X	X		X			X							X			X
Central African Empire																	
Chad	X															X	
Congo	X													X ^a			X
Equatorial Guinea														X			
Gabon							X							X			X
Guinea														X			
Ivory Coast	X																
Senegal														X			
Sierra Leone																	
East Africa																	
Botswana	X										X	X	X				
Djibouti	X																X
Ethiopia	X																
Kenya	X	X	X			X ^b		X	X					X	X	X	
Lesotho	X																
Madagascar	X													X			
Malawi	X													X		X	X
Mauritius	X										X ^a			X ^a			
Mozambique														X ^a			
Neyshelles	X													X ^a			
Senegal														X			
Swaziland	X													X			
Tanzania	X													X		X	
Uganda	X			X										X		X	
Zambia	X		X	X	X		X			X ^a				X		X	
Total	26	2	8	10	6	1	9	1	1	3	8	4	4	29	8	8	13

^a Compiled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations
^b Construction cost index
^c Indexes of building materials
^d All families covered in the island except for the district of Rodrigues
^e Population groups covered not specified

9. Columns 7 through 10 of the table show that out of a total of 12 countries compiling indexes of wholesale prices, 5 of them calculate the general index covering agricultural and industrial commodities. Ethiopia calculates specific indexes of import and export commodities. Ivory Coast, Senegal and Zambia construct indexes of building materials.

10. Almost all African countries compile the cost of living or consumer price index. At the time of writing this paper only 5 countries - Benin, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe has not indicated whether they calculate this type of index or not. Our other sources of information did not contain any data on these countries. The geographical coverages of the indexes are either national, i.e. covering the whole country or a few selected areas of the country (urban and rural) to represent the country as a whole; or centred around a few urban areas or just the capital city/town. The population groups covered also varied from country to country as shown by table 2.

- (a) Columns 11 through 13 show the 8 countries that calculate a national index. Out of these, 4 (Egypt, Ghana, Botswana and Lesotho) cover the three population groups - low, middle and high income groups. Mauritius covers about 95 per cent of the island's population, i.e. all families expecting for the island district of Rodrigues.
- (b) Columns 14 through 17 show that 37 countries calculate an index covering the urban centres only, embracing either or both the African and the expatriate populations. Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania and Uganda cover the three population groups and the rest have different combinations. Column 14 for the indexes of low income group includes these countries which did not indicate the population group covered. These countries are Cape Verde, Niger, Togo, Burundi, Congo, Seychelles and Mozambique.

11. New developments have taken place in countries of the region regarding the establishment of integrated systems of price data in different areas. These features will be considered separately under the three 3 main headings of the questionnaire - producer prices, wholesale prices and consumer prices.

12. The questionnaire had also enquired into the organization and staffing of the unit(s) of the national statistical offices dealing with price statistics. The responses to this question varied from country to country especially with regards to the qualifications of staff and the designations of their positions (posts). These responses have been tabulated into the 4 main categories - professionals, sub-professionals with diploma training, sub-professionals with certificate level training and sub-professionals without any formal training. Refer to Annex III for the details. It will be noted that some countries supplied the number of enumerators collecting data without the number of other grades compiling and analysing data and vice versa.

III. Indexes of Production

13. The statistics available on production for the African countries have largely been confined to goods producing industries, mainly mining and manufacturing and also electricity production with very little in construction and agriculture. (Refer to Table 2, columns 2 through 6). It is interesting to note that even though a large number of the African countries have conducted surveys on agriculture, only two countries indicated to be engaged in compiling an index of agricultural production. As mentioned under paragraph 9, Egypt compiles this index but this information has not been officially released.

14. National practices in relation to the collection of data and calculation of indexes of production are discussed below:

A. Scope and coverage

15. Of the eleven countries that compile indexes of production ten compile them on a national level. Only Uganda covers the industries in Kampala, the capital city. Generally, industries engaged in mining, manufacturing and energy compose the bulk on which the indexes were calculated, and due to the limited number of establishments in mining, electricity and gas in almost all the African countries, the coverage is usually complete. However, in mining, some countries like Algeria exclude the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas. Morocco and Ghana exclude stone quarrying, clay and sand pits. Ghana again excludes the production of small diamond diggers. In the case of industries in manufacturing, the coverage is often limited to establishments of a certain size.

16. The following limitations in the coverage of the manufacturing industry were reported, the main criterion used being that of size of establishment i.e. number of persons employed, as shown below:

- Complete coverage (in principle) - Egypt
- Establishments employing 10 or more persons: Morocco and Uganda.
- Establishments employing 20 or more persons: Libya.
- Establishments employing 30 or more persons: Ghana.
- Manufacturing output of all items with an annual gross output of K£ 1/2 million: Kenya.
- Establishments which account for 80 percent or more of the total net output in 1969 and 1973. The net output is defined as the contribution to GDP in basic values: Zambia.

17. The constituents of the composite index of construction costs, compiled by only one country, Kenya, are cost indices on residential and non-residential buildings and on civil engineering work whose weights are 25.7, 22.4 and 51.9 respectively. The weights of these works were derived from the results of the 1971 survey on industrial production. The coverage for non-residential buildings excludes more specialised structures like hospitals, factories and warehouses.

B. Selection and definition of commodity

18. The criterion followed in selecting a commodity for inclusion in the index hinges on a number of considerations by the various countries. A few examples will be cited below:

- Morocco: consideration is based on the importance of the product in the market and to the economy as a whole, the choice depending on the degree of processing of the product.
- Cameroon and Uganda: consideration is on the overall turnover of the product and also its importance in the consumption pattern.
- Kenya: consideration is mainly on the function of the item.
- Zambia: consideration is on the commodity's importance in the contribution to GDP within the division.

19. Generally, the countries define a product by using all characteristics possible so as to try and identify the particular product for pricing. The characteristics used are weight, size, volume, brand or trade name, number, etc.

C. Frequency of Compilation

20. Out of the eleven countries that compile indices of production, only one (Zambia) compiles them on a monthly basis; another two (Cameroon and Uganda) on a quarterly basis; two (Libya and Egypt) annually; one (Kenya) both monthly and annually; three (Algeria, Nigeria and Senegal) both quarterly and annually and only one (Ghana) monthly, quarterly and annually.

D. Weighting system

21. Basically, two types of weights are used by the eleven countries in working out their indexes of production: (a) weights derived from gross value of production or gross output and (b) weights based on value of net output or value added. Refer to Annex I.A. under producer prices to get each country's detailed description of the type of weights employed. Below are the countries that use the two types of weights:

Gross value of production: Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco.

Value added: Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia.

E. Method of Calculation

22. The indexes for all the countries are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into indexes for industry groups, then into indexes for major groups of industry and finally into indexes for total mining, total manufacturing and total electricity. Adjustments are made at all levels of index calculation. For instance, Kenya's indexes are seasonally adjusted at group, major group and division levels. Algeria's indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days per quarter but not for seasonal variations.

IV Wholesale prices and wholesale price indexes

23. With reference to table 2 above, about twelve countries compile indexes of wholesale prices, namely Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Central African Empire, Gabon, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Zambia. It may be recalled that an analytical breakdown of the various indexes compiled by the said countries is given in paragraph 10. Country practices in the collection of data and the calculation of these index numbers are discussed below:

A. Scope and Coverage

24. The coverage of the indexes compiled can be limited to two main categories: (a) indexes whose geographical coverage is the capital city with countries like Central African Empire, Gabon, Rwanda, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia and Senegal falling under this category, and (b) indexes whose geographical coverage is national with countries like Egypt, Ghana, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia under this group. Morocco could be classified under the last group but its coverage is restricted only to nine big cities.

B. Selection and Definition of a Commodity

25. In most countries, items are included as index items because of their importance in the consumption pattern, because of their ease of observation and availability in the market. Zambia included all items for observation which had a weight of at least 0.1 per cent in the base year. Specifications of commodities for pricing are usually made in terms of physical characteristics such as quality, weight, size, trade mark, model, material, brand, etc. Basically, the prices of imported commodities are cif and of exported commodities fob. They also include indirect taxes and other charges.

C. Treatment of seasonality and disappearing items

26. Different countries follow different methods so as to make room for the inclusion of seasonal items in the index. For instance, Tunisia calculates a special index for the agricultural products called the "sensitive index of whole-sale prices". Morocco uses a "seasonal coefficient" to adjust the general index. Egypt excludes the items at the beginning and end of the season and distributes their weights among the remaining items in the group. No seasonal adjustments are made by the rest of the countries in the section.

27. Regarding those items that disappear from the market, the general procedure followed by most countries is that of substitution i.e. substituting the item with one that satisfies the same need or has similar characteristics. An alternative to the latter procedure is to maintain the last price of the item for a period until it reappears and if it does not appear after this period, its weights are distributed among other items within the group.

28. The table that follows shows the different frequencies of compilation of the index by the various countries

D. Frequency of Compilation

28. The table that follows shows the different frequencies of compilation of the index by the various countries.

<u>Bi-monthly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Quarterly</u>	<u>Annually</u>
Gabon	Central African Empire	Ethiopia	Rwanda
	Egypt	Sudan	
	Ghana	Zambia	
	Ivory Coast		
	Morocco		
	Senegal		
	Tunisia		

E. Formulae used

29. The Laspeyres formula - base weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives has been used by most countries, excepting for Rwanda which does not calculate a weighted index but an elementary one by simple arithmetic averages.

F. Classifications used

30. Generally, two approaches have been used by the countries and these are the sector approach and the commodity approach. The latter is more commonly used by the countries than the former. The various country practices will be cited below:

- Egypt classifies the index according to the standard Arab Classification of Economic Activities (S.A.C.E.A.) and further classifies it according to end use and stage of processing, the approach is basically a commodity approach;
- Zambia uses the sector approach and further regroups the items into domestically used goods and exported goods;
- The rest (Central African Empire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Senegal, Sudan and Tunisia) use the commodity approach and generally distinguish between domestic goods and imported goods.

G. Weighting system

31. The types of weights used by the countries are mainly based on the supply of goods for local consumption or on the value of domestic production and imported goods; some countries include exports and others exclude them. A few examples will be cited below. Please refer to annex I-B for more details on the types of weights used by each country.

- Egypt: Value of domestic and imported goods in base year.
- Gabon: Value of wholesale transactions excluding exports.
- Ghana: Based on value of commodity supply for domestic consumption and export purposes.
- Senegal: Based on declarations by business outlets who trade at wholesale and private contractors on value and quantity of imports.
- Zambia: Total value of domestic production marketed in 1966 and sales of building materials.

V. Retail Prices and Consumer Price Indexes

32. Referring to Table 2 under section II. about forty-three countries compile consumer price indexes on a regular basis, either for the African population or the European population or both; covering either the capital city only, several cities/towns or the whole country (both rural and urban); calculating only for one or two or all income groups (low, middle and high income groups).

33. Country practices in the collection of data on retail prices and the calculation of consumer price indexes will be summarised below:

A. Scope and Coverage

34. Geographically, the scope of consumer price indexes compiled by the African countries may belong to one of the two main categories: (i) indexes of national coverage and (ii) indexes covering the urban areas only. The latter could still be divided into indexes for selected urban areas and indexes for the capital city/town only.

The table below illustrates the type of coverage mentioned

National coverage	Coverage of selected urban centres and their number	Coverage of capital city/town
Egypt, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Mauritius, Botswana, Lesotho Tanzania	Morocco (8), Gambia (3), Malawi (2), Swaziland (2), Zambia (10)	The remaining 29 countries (i.e. Algeria, Libya, Sudan, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Rwanda, Zaire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia and Uganda.

35. Regarding the population groups covered by the indexes, three main groups were identified as shown under table 2 above.

- (i) the indexes covering the African population and sub-divided into low, middle and high income groups. (In some cases the high income group covers the expatriate population, especially in towns/cities.)
- (ii) indexes relating to nationals and expatriates separately in selected towns.
- (iii) indexes relating to expatriates only.

The table below shows the countries covering the various population groups.

Indexes for African population	Indexes for both African and expatriate population	Indexes for Expatriates only.
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Rwanda, Zaire, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.	Sudan, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Madagascar.	Mauritania, Central African Empire, Djibouti.

The expatriate population in most cases refer to the families of technical assistants in that particular country.

B. Selection of localities and reporting units

36. Generally, no sampling methods are used by the countries of the region in selecting localities or units from which data would be collected. The selections are usually purposive. The main criterion in the case of localities being ease of accessibility and concentration of the population to be covered.

37. The criterion in the selection of reporting units is based on the size of the establishment, its popularity, availability of commodities in that particular unit and also the types of commodities the unit might be specialising in. Where establishments are nationalised as in Tanzania, prices are collected from any unit where items to be covered are available.

C. Data Collection

38. Sampling methods based on probability have not been used by the countries in selecting the reporting units. The frequency of price collection, either daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually depends to a large extent on the price variability of the individual item to be priced. Quite commonly, food items are collected weekly with fruits and vegetables on a daily basis by most countries. Other items are collected monthly with the exception of rent, as illustrated below, and domestic servants' wages which are either collected quarterly or their estimation based on annual surveys.

39. Price quotations are mostly collected by agents by direct personal interview from retail shops, markets and service establishments. The majority of countries fall under this category. Direct purchasing method is also used by some countries on food items in the local markets and the quantities of such items determined by the statistical office by direct weighing. No country uses mail questionnaire method alone but rather a combination with one or two more methods. Country practices are as follows:

Direct Purchasing and personal inter- viewing	Direct Purchas- ing and Mail Questionnaire	Personal Inter- view and mail Questionnaire	Direct Purchas- ing, Personal Interviewing & Mail Questionnaire	Personal Interview
Cameroon, Chad, Ivory Coast, Kenya Malawi, Swaziland, Zaire	Madagascar, Zambia	Cape Verde Djibouti	Seychelles Tanzania Uganda	Rest of the countries (29 in all)

D. Pricing of Seasonal Items and Adjustments

40. Different methods are followed by the different countries of the region in accounting for seasonal fluctuations of certain items like fruits, vegetables, clothing, etc. The various methods and the countries following these methods are enumerated below.

Method of accounting for seasonality	Countries utilising the method
Last price of the item maintained until the end of the off season	Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Lesotho
Items are omitted from the index and their weights distributed among other items in the sub group.	Egypt, Ghana, Libya and Zambia
Monthly item weights are shifted within the constant group weights	Madagascar
Use 12 month moving averages moving averages	Kenya, Tunisia
Use 3 month moving averages	Morocco
Input price relatives from price changes of items still available	Malawi, Sierra Leone
Prices are collected monthly according to a mobile basket of fresh fruits and vegetables	Algeria
Selection of fruits and vegetables made to insure uniformity all year round	Congo, Senegal.
Use of a sliding scale of weights	Mauritius

41 The rest of the countries not included above do not include seasonal items as index items and as a result do not account for seasonal fluctuations of item prices in their index calculations.

E. Rent Quotations

42. The collection of rent quotations has its own problems. The difficulty lies in obtaining comparable data for the same quality of houses over time and the right information reflecting changes in the cost of housing relevant to the special consumer group for which the index is compiled. Nevertheless, most of the countries of the region compile an all item index including rent excepting for Angola, Central African Empire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Uganda and Zaire which exclude rent. Cameroon includes rent in the index for Yaounde but excludes it for Douala index. Tanzania excludes it for the low and high income groups of Dar-es-Salaam but includes it for the middle income group and the national indexes. Congo excludes rent for the European index. Mali calculates only an index for food items. Cape Verde, Mozambique and Upper Volta are not specific as to whether rent is an index item or not.

43. Due to the difficulties involved in getting rent quotations, many countries collect it on an infrequent bases, as shown below:

Monthly	Quarterly	Semi Annually	Annually	Infrequently
Ghana	Libya Somalia Sierra Leone Tunisia	Kenya Liberia	Mauritius Nigeria	Egypt Sudan

44. The rent quotations for these countries are mostly obtained from a sample of dwellings. In Sudan the rents have been stable for a long time and this does not necessitate any changes. In Egypt rents are kept constant until the next family budget survey, an interval of roughly 10 years. This period seems to be too long when considering the economic changes that go along with inflation, the new dwellings in the market during the period etc. A shorter period of say 5 years would be more reasonable. Cameroon bases her rent quotations on reports by a real estate company and Algeria from records on rent controlled dwellings. Zambia collects it from municipal authorities in charge of housing.

F. Frequency of Compilation

45. The majority of countries compile their indexes monthly and only one country, Rwanda, compiles the index annually. About four countries compile theirs quarterly, these are Cape Verde, Djibouti, Lesotho and Sierra Leone. Some of the countries that compile indexes for different population groups use different frequencies for each index:

- Malawi: Monthly for the low income group and quarterly for the high income group.
- Senegal: Monthly for the expatriates and quarterly for the Senegalese.
- Tanzania: Months of January, March, May, June, July, September, November, and December for the low income group; quarterly for the middle income group and the national index; semi-annually for the high income group.

G. Formula used

46. All the countries of the region with the exception of two, Cape Verde and Rwanda, use the Laspeyres formula - base weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives, in compiling their indexes. The two countries use simple unweighted arithmetic averages of price relatives.

H. Weighting system

47. Generally, the weights of a consumer price index are based on the results of a household expenditure survey and almost all the African countries have conducted such surveys for their various indexes. The surveys conducted have often covered a specific group of the population with special specifications, for example,

Algeria (skilled and unskilled, salaried and unsalaried workers - 1959); Ethiopia (households with a monthly income of less than 400 birr - 1963); Gabon (European families with a monthly income of over 100,000 CFA - 1963); Liberia (1963) and Sierra Leone (1960/61) (a sample of clerical workers and wage earners of 2 or more persons); Ivory Coast (households of wage earners with 4 or 5 persons - 1956); Uganda (families of senior civil servants - 1963); Zaire (Government employees earning 4,000 to 12,000 CFA per month - 1962). About 4 countries have so far not conducted any household expenditure surveys. The countries are Angola which up to now uses arbitrary constant weights; Swaziland whose weights are based on the consumption pattern of the low income groups of Kenya and other countries; Cape Verde and Rwanda which calculate simple unweighted arithmetic averages as mentioned above.

48. The surveys on which the results of the indexes are derived are too old as seen from above. Most of the countries have conducted their surveys in the late fifties and early sixties, and a few in the late sixties and seventies. A survey in the late fifties means that the results so derived have been in use for over 20 years. Under such circumstances the index does not really measure the purpose for which it was intended to measure. It is advisable to carry out these surveys more frequently so that the results thus obtained could be more useful to the economy. An interval of 5 years is more reasonable. For more details on each country practice, please refer to Annex I-c at the end of the paper.

VI. Conclusion

49. It is encouraging to note that almost all of the countries in the African region compile price statistics. A few that have not been included in the analysis might be compiling this statistics but at the time of writing the report, no information on these countries was available.

50. Summarising the progress made in all the countries, it is noted that five countries (Egypt, Morocco, Ghana, Senegal and Zambia) have indexes of production, index numbers of wholesale prices and consumer price indexes. Another thirteen (Algeria, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Gabon, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) have indexes of production and consumer price indexes or wholesale price indexes and consumer price indexes in that combination. The rest, twenty-five in all, have consumer price indexes only. It is hoped that the seminar would stimulate further developmental work in this field.

A. Producer Prices and Index Numbers of Production

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments/unit	Method of price collection	Base period	Revision of weights	Number of items/commodities	Formula(e) used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
North Africa											
1. Algeria	Index of industrial production	The index covers mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas.	Quarterly and annually			1969=100	1974, original base 1950.	107 items	Laspeyres	Weights were derived from the gross value of production in the quarter. However, in aggregating these indices into index numbers for broader classes of industrial activity, the weights are based on contribution to GNP at market prices.	The indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in the quarter (except for 1961) but not for seasonal variations. The annual indexes are derived as averages of the quarterly indexes.
2. Egypt	Index of industrial production.	The index covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and gas.	Annually			1966=100	1959		Laspeyres	The weights used are based on value added for each activity during the period July 1965 to June 1967.	Elementary series of relatives are based on value added for each industry deflated by wholesale price indexes with 1965/66 as base.
3. Libya	Index of industrial production in manufacturing industries	It covers manufacturing establishments employing 20 or more persons.	Annually	Price quotations obtained from 42 enterprises using enterprise prices		1964=100		25 main groups of commodities	Laspeyres	Weights assigned to the groups are based on the value of net output obtained from the industrial census of 1964. However, internal weights within industry groups are based on the value of output.	
4. Morocco	Index of industrial production	It covers mining, manufacturing and electricity. Excludes those establishments employing less than 10 persons. The index is of national coverage.	Quarterly	Prices are collected from 105 producers and from the Ministry of Mining and Energy.	Direct personal interview method used.	July 1975=100 June 1976=100	1958	169 commodities	Laspeyres	The weights were calculated as a percentage of the value of net output for the overall period 1975. A survey on the turnover of establishments was conducted in 1975 on their first stage of transaction, excluding taxes.	The establishments included in the sample are those equipped with motor driven machinery with a capacity of more than two horse power and those in their first stage of transaction, excluding taxes.
West Africa											
5. Ghana	Index number of industrial production (a) Indexes of production (mining and electricity) (b) Index of gross output in fixed 1962 prices (manufacturing)	It covers mining, manufacturing and electricity production.	(a) Monthly and annually (b) Quarterly and annually.	Data is furnished by 436 manufacturing, 17 mining and 22 electricity establishments.	Mail questionnaire method used.	(a) 1962=100 linked to manufacturing index 1958=100 (b) 1962=100		A total of 160 commodities	Laspeyres	The indexes are based on the gross value of output at 1962 prices. The deflators used for manufacturing are the wholesale price indexes. Weights used to work out the general index are proportional to value added in the three divisions in 1962.	The coverage of establishments in the manufacturing division is restricted to establishments employing about 30 or more of workers.
6. Nigeria	Index of industrial production.	It covers manufacturing, mining and electricity.	Quarterly and annually	Data is obtained from about 27 industry establishments engaged in manufacturing activities. No number given for mining and electricity.	Mail questionnaire method used.	1965=100		38 series in manufacturing	Laspeyres-base weights	Weights are based on an industry's contribution to total value added by the 27 industry groups. Sub-weights are based on the contribution of each industry to the output or input for the particular industry group in 1963.	
7. Senegal	Index of industrial production.	Mining, manufacturing and electricity and also general index.	Quarterly and annually.			1959=100		38 commodities	Laspeyres	In combining the three indexes, the general index, the weights used are proportional to value added in these industries in 1959.	In determining the elementary series, the principle indicator in mining was the quantity of minerals produced, and electricity the indicator is quantity sold. All in all, 41 elementary series are used.

1. Producer Prices and Index Numbers of Production

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Sources of data and number of establishments/unit	Method of price collection	Base period	Revision of weights	Number of items/commodity	Formula(s) used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
8. Cameroon	Index on industrial prices. (Indices sur les Prix Industriels)	The index embraces large enterprises throughout the country, except in production, mainly manufacturing industries.	Quarterly	Data is collected from about 112 enterprises.	Questionnaires are left with the producers by the agents and collected after some time.	1974/75=100 (July to June)	The index is new, no revision so far.	-	Laspeyres	The weights used are based on the total turnover of product for the base year, the turnover of all enterprises by kind of activity and total turnover of all enterprises engaged in production during the base year.	In selecting the reporting establishments, a questionnaire was sent to all enterprises engaged in production and those that did not complete the questionnaire were eliminated. There are three types of indices calculated: (a) an index by type of activity, (b) an index by kind of activity and (c) a general index.
9. Kenya	(1) Construction cost index.	All residential, non residential and civil engineering works.	Monthly	Data is collected from 24 building and construction companies - also manufacturers of building materials and suppliers.	Personal interviews and telephone contacts.	Dec. 1972=100	-	73 items	Laspeyres	Weights were based on the latest results of residential construction and civil engineering works, a survey of which was conducted in 1972.	The index on construction cost is calculated only for the city of Nairobi, whereas the indices on manufacturing and mining and quarrying cover the whole country.
	(2) Quantity Index of Industrial Production	Covers manufacturing output of all items with annual gross output of 100 million and above.	Annually	Data collected from 100 manufacturing industries - 500 firms	Mail questionnaires	Dec. 1972=100	1967	196 items	Fisher's ideal index	Value added contribution to Gross Domestic Product by all manufacturing establishments.	
	(3) Mining and Quarrying Index	All the mining and quarrying output.	Annually	Data collected from producers - mining companies - 30 firms	Mail questionnaires	Dec. 1972=100	-	12 items	Fisher's ideal index	Value added contribution to GDP derived from surveys conducted.	
10. Uganda	Industrial Production Index.	It covers processing and manufacturing industries in Kampala, engaging 10 or more persons.	Quarterly	Data is disseminated from 125 producers and marketing boards.	Mail questionnaires.	1966=100	-	15 main groups	Laspeyres	The weights used are based on value added. These were derived from the results of the 1966 survey of industrial production.	In calculating the index, quantities are used instead of prices. These are fairly homogeneous and therefore considered justifiable to use quantities, quality changes in production are thereby concealed. In addition, the index can not be used because there are no appropriate price series for deflation.
11. Zambia	Index of industrial production.	Covers mining, manufacturing and electricity industries.	Monthly	Data is obtained from 250 producers in the three sectors. There are about 250 small establishments.	Mail questionnaires method is used.	1973=100	Revision was done in 1969 and up to now this year is still similar to the base for comparison with other period.	-	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from the Census of Industrial Production in 1969 and 1973. The weights of major divisions and divisions and major groups are derived from the output defined as the contribution to GDP in base values.	Prices are obtained from selected establishments in mining, quarrying, manufacturing and electricity generation. With large establishments the coverage is 100%. The establishments provide data on quantity of production, value of production, number of employees, number of man hours worked each month. In compiling the index, (a) production relatives are worked out for each company (rounded to index average for month); (b) the index is calculated for each division and each division is weighted under production relatives; (c) indices for major divisions are obtained as weighted averages of the divisional indices and (d) the overall index is calculated as a weighted average of mining, manufacturing and electricity indices.

Y

4. Wholesale Prices and Wholesale Price Indices

Sub-region Country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Sources of data and number of establish- ments/units	Method of price collection	Base period	Revision of weights	Number of items/ commodities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
North Africa:											
1. Egypt	Index numbers of Wholesale Prices Index of Building Materials	The index is of national coverage 7 big cities of the country agricultural and industrial com- modities	Monthly	For agricultural commodities data is collected from wholesale traders and for industrial commodities data is obtained from producers	Direct personal interview method is used	1955/56 100	There has been no revision of weights prior to the present	Agricultural - 108 commodities Manufactured goods 33X commodities	$\frac{P_1 \times P_0 \times Q_0}{P_0 \times P_1 \times Q_1}$	The weights were derived from the agricultural pro- duction, industrial pro- duction and value of imports in 1955/56	For each commodity, data is collected from three different establishments. In the case of seasonal items, the commodity is excluded from the list right at the beginning of the season and is included at the end of the season. If an item of a given commodity ceased to be produced, it is substituted by another item having the same or similar characteristic. Mostly these items are selected according to their importance in the consumption pattern.
2. Morocco	Wholesale Price Index in agri- culture, manu- facturing and Energy	The index covers 7 big cities of the country	Monthly	Data is collected from 300 sales establishments concentratively and sales representa- tives and also government admin- istration for fixed prices of certain items.	Direct personal interview method used	1959-1960		There are 231 items in the index	Laspeyres	Weights are based on the value of goods domestically consumed, i.e., domestic sales plus imports less exports.	Items are classified according to whether they are domestic or imported goods. Seasonal items are only observed when they appear in the market. A gross index of these items is calculated. A seasonal coefficient series is calculated and just the seasonality in the overall index.
3. Sudan	Wholesale Price Index	The index is of national coverage	Quarterly	Quotations on imports and export prices are collected from custom and excise departments. Data on other items is collected from the markets and marketing boards.	The department of statistics receives infor- mation on a regular basis from the markets and marketing establishments.	1953-1960	None	Food, drink and tobacco - 20 items Raw materials - 15 items Other manufactured goods - 3 items	Laspeyres	Weights were obtained from the esti- mated quantities of the goods sold in the domestic markets during 1953	There is no seasonal adjustment done for seasonal items. In the case of items that disappear from the market during the quarter, prices of the previous quarter of the same commodity, is taken. In this case quality change is consid- ered of no importance, as a result no adjustment is made for it.
4. Tunisia	Wholesale Price Index	It is of national coverage	Monthly	Data is collected from about 200 establishments which sell products at wholesale prices namely: wholesalers, marketing boards and other sales representatives	Direct personal interview method followed	1970-1960	None. Original base was 1949	265 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from the survey conducted in 1970 on estab- lishments of commodities	In selecting the enterprises, the main criterion is the annual turnover of the establishments. Concerning seasonal agricultural products, there is a special index of wholesale prices for food products. Its base year is also 1970
West Africa:											
5. Ghana	Wholesale price Index	The index covers enterprises en- gaged in whole- sale trade in Accra only	Monthly	Data is obtained from leading wholesale traders and from the Food Marketing Board	Mail question- naire method used	1961-1960		114 items	Laspeyres	Weights are based on the commodity supply for dom- estic consumption and export purposes. The weights of com- modities of local origin are estimated from the household budget survey con- ducted in 1961/62	Prices of imported and exported commodities are o.i.f. and f.o.b. respectively.
6. Ivory Coast	Wholesale Price Index of Building Materials	The index covers enterprises en- gaged in whole- sale trade in Abidjan	Monthly	Data is collected from wholesalers of building materials		June 1956 100			Laspeyres	Weights for import- ed items are based on the value of imports of the former West Africa in 1956, for domestic items on the estimated value of local production	Items with a weight of 5, 40 are not included in the index
7. Senegal	Wholesale Price Index of Building materials	It covers the city of Dakar only.	Monthly	Price data collected from business outlets and private contras- tors in Dakar		January 1972-1960, linked to the pre- vious base index base 1951-1960	Original base April 1951-1960	25 items	Laspeyres	Weights are derived from declarations made by business outlets on the quantities and values of com- modities sold at wholesale and by declar- ations of private contras- tors. If the quantities and values of goods imported	Prices used in the calculation of the index include taxes.

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B. Wholesale Prices (Cont'd)

Sub-region and Country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments	Method of price collection	Base period	Revision of weights	Number of items/commodities	Formula used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
Central Africa											
8. Central African Empire	Wholesale Price Index	It is a general index covering wholesale prices in the city of Bangui only	Monthly	Data is collected from wholesalers and wholesalers in Libreville	Direct personal interview method used	1958-100	-	53 items	Laspeyres	Weights are based on a survey conducted at the end of 1956	Prices include principle taxes such as custom duties, transport charges etc.
9. Gabon	Wholesale Price Index	It covers the wholesale trade in Libreville only.	Bi-monthly	Prices are collected from large importers and wholesalers in Libreville	Mail questionnaires used	June 1966-100	Original base 1958	111 items	Laspeyres	The weights are based on the volume of wholesale transactions	Prices include indirect taxes for imported commodities, c.i.f. prices are used
10. Rwanda	Elementary Wholesale Price Index	It covers the city of Kigali	Annually	Prices are collected from 15 establishments which price of wholesalers, marketing boards and cooperatives.	Direct personal interview method used.	1967-100	None	36 items	Simple average	The index is not published only as a commodity index is calculated	Prices of commodities include indirect taxes and other charges. For imported items, c.i.f. prices are used. Certain items disappear from the index if they are replaced by items of the same quality, otherwise the calculation of the index is stopped until such items reappear.
East Africa											
11. Ethiopia	Indices of wholesale prices of selected imports and exports commodities	The index covers the city of Addis Ababa only.	Quarterly	Data is collected from wholesalers, marketing boards and sales representatives - 150 establishments	Mail questionnaires and direct personal interview	No notes 1976-100 Imports: 1975-100	Prior to the present base period the weight bases were imports: 1965-100 exports: 1965-100	Exports: 28 items Imports: 154 "	Laspeyres	The weights are based on the value of imports and exports of the base periods	If an item is out of production for a period of 3 months, its price when it was still in production is maintained, but if it is out of production for over 3 months, it is cancelled and its weight proportionately attributed to other items in the group.
12. Zambia	(a) Index Numbers of wholesale prices	It covers the wholesale enterprises in agricultural, mining, manufacturing, electricity and other sectors throughout the country	Quarterly	Data is collected mainly from wholesalers, marketing board and markets covering about 200-300 establishments	Mail questionnaires used	1966-100	No revisions so far	Not specified	Laspeyres	Selection of commodities was restricted to those which had a weight of 0.5% in the total market value of products traded during 1965. The weight of each commodity was derived from the total value of domestic production marketed that year.	The selection of variables and each item of commodity to a price was based on consultation with the Price controller, trademark with the Price controller. Care was taken to include important varieties which showed large fluctuations in prices; include biggest wholesale traders in every selected commodity; wherever possible, exclude returns who seemed unwilling to submit returns. In calculating the index from the price quotations sent in, item indices are computed, from these the sub-group, group and all-item indices are calculated
	(b) Price Index of building materials	The index covers all building material manufacturing enterprises in the country	Quarterly	Data is collected from the manufacturing establishments of building enterprises including quarrying companies	Mail questionnaires used	31st Dec. 1974-100	Original base 1961 Revised base 1966	111 items	Laspeyres	The group weights were derived from the results of the 1973 survey. The commodity weights were determined from information provided by suppliers regarding the value of various items.	

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C. Retail Prices and Consumer Price or Cost of Living Indexes

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of publication of index	Source of data and number of establishments/units	Method of price collection	Base period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/commodities	Formulas used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
North Africa											
1. Algeria	Retail price index	The index relates to the consumption pattern of 150 families of all income levels, including low salaried employees living in Algiers and its suburbs.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from various establishments in the 5 districts of Algiers. The collection depends on the time to be collected.	Direct personal interview method used.	1964=100	Original weight base 1955.	167 items	Laspeyres	The weights were obtained from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1959 in the middle and large urban centres of the country.	The frequency and period of price collection are the same for the marée, Sundays, from butchers twice every month, from groceries twice per month, from big stores fortnightly, from small shops monthly. Rent quotations are obtained from records on rent contracts and listings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying items within monthly baskets of constant weights.
2. Egypt	Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index.	The index covers all the urban population of Cairo and about 8 selected cities of the country. For the rural section the index is the average of 3 localities, being the capital of each governorate - the 8 cities mentioned above.	Monthly	Data is collected from retail establishments and usually 3 establishments are selected for each commodity.	Direct personal interview method used.	1966/67=100	The original base was 1939 and no revision was done till the present base.	Urban all items - 245 commodities Rural all items - 110 commodities	Laspeyres	The weights used for the index were derived from a family budget survey conducted from July 1966 to June 1967.	The general index comprises of 7 main groups comprising 21 items. In the urban index the groups are up of 93 items which are again subdivided into 300 commodities. Similarly, the rural index has 69 items subdivided into 135 commodities. Seasonal items are usually excluded from the index at the beginning till the end of the year. The weights are distributed among the items in the same group. In the case of disappearing commodities from the market, other commodities with the same or similar characteristics are substituted and their base prices estimated with reference to the base and current prices of the disappearing commodities. Commodities are mainly selected according to their importance in the consumption pattern.
3. Libya	Cost of living index.	It covers the Libyan people acquiring living in Tripoli.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from about 150 retail outlets and service establishments.	Direct personal interview method used.	1964=100		Food: 167 items Others: 287 "	Laspeyres	The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1969.	Prices of food items and clothing are collected monthly, those for services and recreation quarterly and for rent and interest annually. The index is based on a sample of dwellings and from newly rented dwellings.
4. Morocco	Cost of living index.	It covers the 8 large towns of the country - Marrakech, Agadir, Fes, Meknes, Casablanca, Rabat, Agadez, and reflects the consumption pattern of the middle income group.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from markets and retail outlets, about 2 000 outlets.	Direct personal interview method used.	1972/73=100 (May-April)	1968/69 (Oct.-Sept.)	Food: 82 items Others: 168 items	Laspeyres	In determining the weights the results of the 1974/71 household expenditure survey and the 1971 population census were used.	Prices of food are collected weekly from the markets and retail dealers while those of other goods and services are collected during the month. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights and by computing three-month averages of the unadjusted index. For commodities whose index was obtained from 935 households dwellings.
5. Sudan	Consumer Price Index.	The index covers the low income group with an annual income of less than L.S. 500 (Sudanese pound). The high income group with an annual income of over L.S. 500, and expatriates. Only greater fluctuations in the index are covered by the index.	Monthly	Prices on food, clothing etc are collected by agents from three market areas in Greater Khartoum for electricity, water, education are collected from authorities. Rent quotations have been obtained since December 1967.	Direct personal interview method used.	Jan. 1970	Prior to the present base, the low A high income group. For vegetables, the index is still 1951.	Low income: Food: 31 items High income: Food: 45 items Others: 52 "	Laspeyres	The weights for the index were determined from the 1967/68 household budget survey.	The household budget survey was conducted in 1967/68 among a random sample of 1 500 households of six members, with an annual income of between L.S. 300 and L.S. 500.

INDEX NUMBERS AND PRICE STATISTICS
C. Retail Prices and Consumer Price of Living Indexes (cont'd.)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments/units	Method of price collection	Base Period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/commodities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
WEST AFRICA (cont'd.)											
6. Togo	General Consumer Price Index	The index covers 12 main important cities of Togo.	Monthly	Price quotations are collected from 1500 establishments throughout the 12 cities.	Direct personal interview method used.	1977=100	Original base 1960/61 but the index was for Togo only.	Food: 104 items Others: 376 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1974/75. The survey was made of the statistics of suppliers to markets such as cooperatives etc. The base year prices were used. The index is computed of the 12 months of the base period.	Prices are collected by agents from 40 markets, 20 groceries, 200 dry markets, 200 small shops, 200 selling household appliances, 200 furniture and 322 shops engaged in various kinds of activities and services. Prices from markets are collected from 40 markets. Prices from other items are collected once a month. A large variety of items are observed in more than one sales outlet. Rent is included as an index item.
WEST AFRICA											
7. Cape Verde Islands	Retail Price Index.	The index covers only the town of Praia.	Quarterly	Prices are collected from 4 main stores and 100 small shops in the municipal market.	Personal interview and mail questionnaire methods used.	1960=100	Original base 1950.	Food: 54 items Others: 7	Laspeyres	The index is computed as a simple unweighted arithmetic average of price relatives.	Prices used in this computation of the index are those of essential consumer goods. Prices of these goods are collected quarterly by agents from 4 main stores, and municipalities. Prices of other commodities are obtained from the Administration of the "Concelho." No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.
8. The Gambia											
	Consumer Price Index.	It covers the low income group of the city of Banjul, and the towns of Serrekunda and Baken.	Monthly	For local produce data collected from 4 regional markets for imported items from 21 shops; rent from 42 households and rates and charges from 24 outlets.	Direct personal interview method is used.	January-December 1974=100	None	Food and drink: 52 items Others: 57 items	Laspeyres $\sum P_{01} Q_0$ $\sum P_{01} Q_1$	A household budget survey was conducted in 1968/69 in Banjul city from which the weights were derived.	For local and imported items prices are collected fortnightly, rent quarterly and rates and charges monthly. The weights for the index were obtained from the 1968/69 household budget survey. The base of the price collection covering all items was not started until January 1974. Prices were collected fortnightly for the whole year. This index is a Laspeyres index with a different comparison base (January - December 1974) from the weight base of 1968/69.
9. Ghana											
	(a) National Consumer Price Index.	It covers the rural and urban areas of the country, on people earning up to 1200 or less per annum.	Monthly	Prices are collected weekly from 9 regional capitals and 27 rural centres.	Direct personal interview method used.	March 1963=100	-	215 items	Laspeyres	The weights are based on a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963/64, and a national household consumption survey.	Separate indexes are compiled for rural and urban areas (overall rural index and 27 rural centres (overall rural index). The average of the two indexes, the weights being 23.75 for the rural and 76.25 for the urban.
	(b) Consumer Price Index - Accra.	The index covers the Accra households in income below 500.	Monthly	Prices are collected from stores, markets and service establishments.	Direct personal interview method used.	March 1963=100	1961	Food: 61 items Others: 92 items	Laspeyres	Weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961/62, August to May-November 1961 among Ghanaian households earning 500 or less p.m. in Accra. One-person households were excluded from the index.	Prices are collected by agents on Thursday of each week monthly from a sample of 374 households. The weights for fresh fruits and vegetables during off-season periods are imputed to the remaining sub group items.

INDEX NUMBERS AND PRICE STATISTICS

C. Retail Prices and Consumer Price or Cost of Living Indexes (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments/unit	Method of price collection	Base Period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/commodities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
WEST AFRICA (cont'd)											
10. Ivory Coast	(a) Consumer Price Index (Africans)	It covers the African wage earners' families with 4 or 5 persons in Abidjan. It excludes families with more than 3 adults and more than one wage earner.	Monthly	Prices are collected from markets, stores and services establishments.	Direct personal interview and purchasing.	February 1960=100		Food: 47 items Others: 53 "	Laspeyres	Weights were derived from a family expenditure survey carried out in August - September 1960 among the wage earners' households with 4 or 5 persons.	Prices of food, fuel and certain other items are collected daily from 4 main markets. Prices of other goods and services are obtained once a month. Rent quotations refer to low priced apartments of 3 rooms.
	(b) Consumer Price Index (Europeans)	It covers European families of 2 or more persons in Abidjan.	Monthly	Prices are collected from 4 markets, 4 large stores, and service establishments.	Direct personal interview	1960=100		Food: 57 items Others: 83 "	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in June 1961 among European families.	Prices of local food, fuel and certain items are collected daily, of imported food items weekly and all other items at the end of each month. Rent is not included as an index item nor taken into account in determining the weights.
11. Liberia	Consumer Price Index for Monrovia.	Index relates to the consumption patterns of low income households with a total monthly income of not more than \$250 in Monrovia.	Monthly	Prices are collected from 18 stores, 2 markets and 14 service establishments.	Direct personal interview method used.	September-November 1964=100		Food: 32 items Others: 47 "	Laspeyres	Weights were obtained from the results of the family expenditure survey conducted from October to December 1963 among a sample of wage earners' and clerical employees' households of 2 or more persons. These weights were revised according to a limited survey conducted in June 1964.	Prices are ascertained twice a month for food items and once a month for most other goods and services. Rent quotations are obtained in January and July each year for the whole country. These items subject to seasonal fluctuation are not included in the index.
12. Mali	Retail Price Index for Food (Africans) in Bamako.	The index covers the low income group among the African population in Bamako city only.	Monthly	Price quotations are collected from 7 markets every week.	Direct personal interview method as follows.	1962/63=100 (1st July-1st July)	None	Food: 24 items Others: 37 "	Laspeyres	The weights used were based on a household budget survey conducted among African families during the base year in Bamako.	The base prices were collected from selected markets during the base period - 1st July 1962 to 1st July 1963 - and the averages worked out. The overall index has 133 items of which 121 are used to calculate the food index.
13. Mauritania	Consumer Price Index for European families	It covers the European families in Nouakchott only.	Monthly	Data collected from 10 markets, 10 stores and other establishments.	Direct personal interview method used.	January 1961=100		Food: 74 items Others: 37 "	Laspeyres	Weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 July among 450 European households in Nouakchott.	Rent is not included as an index item.
14. Niger	African and European Consumer Price Index	The indices relate to the city of Niamey only.	Monthly	Data is mainly collected from shops and services in the capital city.	Method of direct interview and purchase price as follows: (a) Direct interview and purchase price is used. (b) Indirect interview and purchase price is used.	1962=100 - for the index on African consumption. 1964=100 - for the index on European consumption.	None	Index for African Food: 25 items Others: 36 items Index for European Food: 45 items Others: 54 items	$I = 100 \frac{\sum a_p}{\sum a_0}$ Price index a ₀ - base price a _p - weights	Data on food and other items is collected twice a month from the selected shops and services. Quotations for certain services are obtained monthly from official tariffs. In the case of items that disappear from the market, other items of similar quality are substituted. The inclusion of an item in the index, as determined by the inclusion defined in the household budget survey, is by function, quality and importance in the consumption pattern.	

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G. Retail Prices and Consumer Price of Cost of Living Indexes (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Sources of data and number of establishments/units	Method of price collection	Base Period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/ commodities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
WEST AFRICA (cont'd)											
15. Nigeria	Lagos Consumer Price Index	It covers the low income group not earning more than ₦500 per annum.	Monthly	Prices are collected from markets and leading stores.	Direct personal interview method used.	1960=100		Food: 46 items Others: 110 items	Lampyres	The weights were obtained from the results of the household expenditure survey conducted between 1958 and 1960. The sample of 1960 among families of clerks, artisans and labourers earning not more than ₦500 per annum in 1960.	Prices of items from market places are obtained daily. Rent quotations are obtained annually from a random sample of dwellings. The type of index for the low income group is the same as for other towns namely Benin, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt, Sagala, Warri and Zaria. Out of the items of these towns, a composite index is worked out, thus a national index for the same group.
16. Senegal	(a) Consumer Price Index for Africans (b) Consumer Price Index for Europeans	Covers the wages earners (manual labourers) in Dakar. Covers the technical assistance personnel in Dakar.	Quarterly Monthly	Prices are collected from retail outlets and local markets. Prices are collected from the most important shops and markets in Dakar.	Direct personal interview method used. Direct personal interview method used.	1967=100 January 1972=100		Food: 71 items Others: 85 items Food: 86 items Others: 101 items	Lampyres Lampyres	Weights were based on a family basket survey conducted among families of wage earners with a monthly income of less than 100 000 CFA in 1960. Weights were derived from a survey conducted among French technical assistance personnel.	Prices are collected from shops and local markets by agents. The choice of items in the fruits and vegetables group had to be made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round. Rent is not included as an index item. It is collected from most important shops and markets. Water, electricity and gas quotations are obtained from official tariffs, for domestic services, wages for domestic labour and wages fixed by government.
17. Sierra Leone	The Freetown Consumer Price Index	It covers Freetown and the mining areas of Sierra Leone and relates to the low income group persons with no earner receiving more than Le 40 per month.	Quarterly	Prices are collected from public markets and retail outlets.	Direct personal interview method used.	1963=100		Food: 34 items Others: 61 items	Lampyres	Weights were derived from the family expenditure survey conducted between December 1960 and November 1961 using a sample of 495 African households of 2 or more persons, mainly the low income group.	Prices for food items are collected from 3 major public markets. The choice of items in the fruits and vegetables group is made monthly or quarterly depending on the variability of the individual item. Rent quotations are obtained from 91 dwellings selected from the Freetown area annually. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item is proportional to the change in the average seasonal price for the non-seasonal items of the same group.
18. Togo	(a) Consumer Price Index for Africans (b) Consumer Price Index for Europeans	The index covers African households in Lomé. It covers the technical assistance personnel in Lomé.	Monthly Monthly	Prices are collected from local markets "Grand Marché" and from main stores and service establishments. Prices are collected from local markets, retail shops and service establishments.	Direct personal interview method used. Direct personal interview method used.	1963=100 MAY 1961=100		Food: 51 items Others: 98 items Food: 41 items Others: 68 items	Lampyres Lampyres	The weights were derived from the results of a household expenditure survey conducted from June 1964 to June 1965 among African private households. Weights were derived from a survey conducted among families of French technical assistance personnel in Lomé in 1961.	Prices for local food items are obtained twice a week from "Grand Marché" and once a week from markets "Togo" and "Midi". Prices of other items are collected once a month.

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency	Source: number of establishments/survey/other	Method of price collection	Base period	Weighted average	Number of items/combination	Reference used	Type of weights used	Prices are collected monthly by agents from markets and retail outlets. Direct measurement line weighting is used for some local food items.
WEST AFRICA (cont'd)											
19. Upper Volta	(a) Consumer Price Index for single married unskilled workers in Ouagadougou.	It covers the unskilled married workers in Ouagadougou.	Monthly	Prices are collected from markets and retail shops.	Direct personal interview method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 20 items Others: 47 items	The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey of single unskilled workers in 1950.		
	(b) General Consumer Price Index for European families in Ouagadougou.	It covers the families of technical assistants in Ouagadougou.	Monthly	Prices are collected from markets and retail outlets.	Direct personal interview method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 53 items Others: 74 items	The weights were derived from a budget survey of 374 families of French technical assistants in November 1954.		
20. Angola	Consumer Price Index	The index relates to the middle class population in Luanda.	Monthly	Data is collected from large shops and markets in Luanda city.	Direct personal interview method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 30 items Others: 71 items	Weights are arbitrary and constant.	Not included as an index. Prices are collected monthly by agents from large shops and markets in the city.	
21. Burundi	Consumer Price Index	The index covers the African families in Bujumbura.	Monthly	Prices quotations are collected from 7 retail outlets and 20 markets in Bujumbura.	Direct price collection method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 25 items Others: 26 items	The weights are derived from a survey of 100 households in 1950. Making household of Government officials, Government employees, and other categories. The survey was done in a sample house.		
22. Cameroon	(a) Consumer Price Index for African families (Yaounde)	The index covers the middle income level in the city of Yaounde only.	Monthly	For food items data is collected directly from 7 markets and for other items prices are collected from 15 outlets.	Direct personal interview and questionnaire method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 10 items Others: 61 items	Weights were derived from a household expenditure survey carried out in 1942/43 in Yaounde. These weights are determined by calculating the proportion of each item in the total expenditure in that year.		
	(b) Consumer Price Index for European families (Yaounde)	The index embraces the expatriate population in the city of Yaounde.	Monthly	Price quotations for all items are obtained from 50 outlets.	Direct personal interview method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 10 items Others: 61 items	Weights were derived from a household expenditure survey carried out in 1942/43 in Yaounde. These weights are determined by calculating the proportion of each item in the total expenditure in that year.		
23. Central African Empire	Consumer Price Index for European families	It covers the European households in Bangui.	Monthly	Prices are collected from 15 outlets and the service establishments.	Direct personal interview method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 45 items Others: 45 items	The weights were derived from a survey of 100 households in 1942/43 in Yaounde. These weights are determined by calculating the proportion of each item in the total expenditure in that year.		
24. Chad	Consumer Price Index	The index covers only the middle income group getting a monthly salary of CFA 700 000 francs and over in N'Djamena city.	Monthly	Prices are collected from 15 outlets and the service establishments.	Direct personal interview method used.	1/1/50=100	Las, 1950	Food: 45 items Others: 45 items	The weights were derived from a survey of 100 households in 1942/43 in Yaounde. These weights are determined by calculating the proportion of each item in the total expenditure in that year.		

INDEX NAMES AND THEIR MEANING

C. RETAIL PRICES AND CURRENT PRICES IN COTE D'IVOIRE (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Number of data on monthly basis	Method of price collection	Base period	Weighting method	Number of items represented	Seasonal and	Type of weights used	Remarks/Notes
CENTRAL AFRICA (cont'd)											
25. Congo	(a) Retail Price Index for European Families	The index covers European families in Brazzaville city.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from various outlets and shops in the city.	Direct personal interviews at interviews.	January 1970-1971	Unweighted	Index 73 items	Seasonal	The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968. The index is based on the prices of 73 items in the household consumption basket.	Costs, education and transportation are not included in the index. The choice of items in the basket is based on the needs of the European families in the city.
	(b) Retail Price Index for African consumption	It covers the African families in the city of Brazzaville.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from shops and markets in the city.	Direct personal interviews at interviews.	January 1970-1971	Unweighted	Index 100 items	Seasonal	The weights were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968. The index is based on the prices of 100 items in the household consumption basket.	Costs, education and transportation are not included in the index. The choice of items in the basket is based on the needs of the African families in the city.
26. Gabon	(a) Consumer Price Index for Africans	The index relates to African workers' families of 2 to 5 persons in Libreville.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from shops and markets in the city.	Direct personal interviews at interviews.	January 1970-1971	Unweighted	Index 30 items	Seasonal	The weights were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968. The index is based on the prices of 30 items in the household consumption basket.	Costs, education and transportation are not included in the index. The choice of items in the basket is based on the needs of the African families in the city.
	(b) Consumer Price Index for Europeans	It relates to the European households with a monthly income of over CFA 100 000 living in Libreville.	Monthly	Prices are collected by agents from shops and markets in the city.	Direct personal interviews at interviews.	January 1970-1971	Unweighted	Index 60 items	Seasonal	The weights were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968. The index is based on the prices of 60 items in the household consumption basket.	Costs, education and transportation are not included in the index. The choice of items in the basket is based on the needs of the European families in the city.
27. Senegal	Elementary Consumer Price Index for Dakar city.	The index covers the African families of Dakar city.	Annually	Prices are collected from 20 establishments in Dakar city.	Direct personal interviews at interviews.	January 1970-1971	None	Index 40 items	Seasonal	The weights were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968. The index is based on the prices of 40 items in the household consumption basket.	Costs, education and transportation are not included in the index. The choice of items in the basket is based on the needs of the African families in the city.
28. Sierra Leone	Consumer Price Index.	It covers the African families with a monthly salary.	Monthly	Data is collected from shops and 5 main markets in Freetown.	Direct personal interviews at interviews.	January 1970-1971	None	Index 30 items	Seasonal	The weights were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968. The index is based on the prices of 30 items in the household consumption basket.	Costs, education and transportation are not included in the index. The choice of items in the basket is based on the needs of the African families in the city.

1968 NUMBER AND PRICE STATISTICS
C. Retail Prices and Consumer Price of Living Indexes (cont'd.)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments/units	Method of collection	Base period	Revision of weights base	Number of items/communities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
EAST AFRICA 29. Rwanda	Cost of Living Index	The index covers the low, middle and high income groups of the population in the urban areas and six suburban large villages.	Monthly	Prices data is collected from 100 retail outlets in the urban and semi urban centres.	Direct personal interview method is used.	March 1974=100	None	Food - 30 items Other - 45 items	$\left[\frac{P_1 \cdot Q_1}{P_0 \cdot Q_1} \right] \times 100$	The weights were obtained from the 1970 household expenditure survey conducted in 3 urban areas and 2 large villages.	When an item disappears from the market, it is omitted from the index without any adjustment. Steps are being taken to try and reintroduce items in 1979 and new weights will be introduced then.
	Evolution of cost of living index in Djibouti	The index is only for the expatriate population in the city of Djibouti.	Quarterly	Data is collected from 40 establishments in the city of Djibouti.	For the big establishments small questionnaires are used but for local markets and small shops personal interview method is used.	July 1969=100	None	Food - 45 items Other - 40 items	Laspeyres	Weights were derived from the household budget survey conducted in 1969.	Item is included as an index item. The price of any seasonal item obtained at the last collection period is used until the next season period when the item is available again. Commodity items are defined by weight, packaging, trade mark etc.
	Addis Ababa Retail Price Index	All households whose monthly income is less than Birr 400 or less in Addis Ababa.	Monthly	City was divided into 4 marketing zones for data collection.	Direct personal interview	1963=100	None	Food - 33 items Other - 40 items	Laspeyres $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}$	From the 1963 family budget survey, expenditure on each commodity group was calculated and items were then selected from each group of goods proportional to their value. Such items were assumed to represent the average price for their group for the base year.	The number of data of commodities collected from each zone is proportional to the size of the zone, i.e., the number of shops available in that zone. Methods of selecting establishments is purposive.
32. Kenya	Consumer Price Index - Nairobi	For the lower income group covers 100 households earning 0 to 699/- per month. Middle income group - 700/- to 2 499/- per month and upper income group - 2 500/- and over per month.	Monthly	Data is collected from 50 establishments.	Mostly direct personal interview, but for food items direct purchasing method is employed.	January-June 1975=100	Prior to the present base period, August 1971 was the base period.	Low income group - 10 items Middle income group - 30 items Upper income group - 213 items	Laspeyres $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}$ where $Q_1 = \frac{P_0 Q_1}{P_1}$	The weights used were based on the household expenditure survey conducted from August to December 1974 in Nairobi.	The prices are collected by the clerical officers during the first 4 days of each month and mid month for a period of one week. Prices are collected once in 6 months. The index covers all income groups - lower, middle and upper income groups of Nairobi city. Prices are collected from 3 groups of prices: 6 pharmaceuticals, 6 vegetable stores, 4 transport enterprises, 10 clothing and footwear retail stores, 4 household goods stores and 4 hospitals.
33. Lesotho	Retail Price Indexes for Lesotho Town.	The index covers all 6 commodities for Lesotho including the capital, Maseru.	Quarterly	Prices of commodities are collected from 307 retail and service establishments. Rent obtained from 25 private and 230 government owned dwellings.	Direct personal interview method is used.	October 1972=100	None	Food - 47 items Other - 63 items	Laspeyres	The weights used were obtained from the 1970/71 household budget survey.	Prices are collected quarterly for the month of January, April, July and November. From the 6 island towns. Retail prices are three indices that are: (a) an index of the low income group which reflects changes in the cost of living facing all urban households (b) an index of the middle income households (c) an index on the average expenditure pattern of all Maseru households, mainly affecting the middle and high income groups.

ANNUAL RETAIL AND PRICE STATISTICS
C. RETAIL PRICES AND CONSUMER PRICES OF SOME OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data on number of establishments and units	Method of price collection	Base Period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/ commodities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
34. Malawi (cont'd)											
34. Malawi	Retail Consumer Price Index for Tananarive	(a) The index for the Malagasy embraces the three groups, namely low income and high income and high income groups. (b) The second index is for the European in Tananarive.	Monthly	For Malagasy index, data is collected from 50 shops and 500 households in Tananarive. For the European index, data is collected from 100 shops and 100 households in Tananarive.	For Malagasy index, data is collected from 50 shops and 500 households in Tananarive. For the European index, data is collected from 100 shops and 100 households in Tananarive.	July 1972 = 100	1972 = 100	Malagasy: 100 items European: 100 items	$I = \frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_0 q_n}$ $I = \frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_0 q_n}$	For the low income, weights were derived from the household expenditure survey conducted between April 1968 to March 1969. For the high income, weights were derived from the household expenditure survey conducted between April 1968 to March 1969.	For the low income, prices are collected from 50 shops and 500 households in Tananarive. For the high income, prices are collected from 100 shops and 100 households in Tananarive.
35. Malawi	(a) Blankets Price Index (b) Blankets Price Index	The index covers the low and high income groups of the two largest towns, namely Lilongwe and Blantyre.	Low income group - monthly High income group - quarterly	Prices are collected from 100 small retail shops and 100 households in Lilongwe and Blantyre. Prices of certain commodities are obtained from two markets in each town.	Direct personal interview in the case of shops and other items and postal survey in the case of blankets in Lilongwe. The cost of domestic services is covered by a sample of an annual postal survey to a sample of families in low density housing areas.	1971-100	1971-100	Low income group - 70 items High income group - 70 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from the 1965/66 family expenditure survey, which price and quantity weights are used in different parts of the index.	For the low income, prices are collected from 100 small retail shops and 100 households in Lilongwe and Blantyre. For the high income, prices are collected from 100 shops and 100 households in Lilongwe and Blantyre.
36. Mauritius	Mauritius Consumer Price Index	It covers all the families in the island (except Rodrigues) and is weighted by income not exceeding 2 000 rupees.	Monthly	Prices of items are collected from 50 shops and 500 households in Port Louis. Prices are collected from about 200 dwellings.	Direct personal interview method used.	January-June 1970 = 100	1962	Food: 60 items Others: 140 items	Laspeyres	The weights were obtained from the results of the 1975 family budget enquiry among households where the index was not used. The index did not exceed 2 000.	Prices for vegetables, fruits, fresh meat and fish are collected from 50 shops each. Other goods and services are priced between the 10th and 15th of each month. There is no annual survey, but there is a 100 survey on rent data. National items are included in the index calculations for the month. They are available, when not available, their weights are calculated among other items in the group.
37. Mozambique	Consumer Price Index	It covers the city of Maputo.	Monthly	Data is collected from retail outlets and 60 rented houses.	Direct personal interview method used.	1976-1977 = 100 (1 Oct. 1976)	1976-1977 = 100	Food: 100 items Others: 60 items	Laspeyres	Weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted among 170 families between 1976 and 1977 in Maputo.	Prices are collected by agents the last 2 working days of a month from retail outlets. The index is weighted by income. The index is based on the 1976-1977 annual fluctuations in item prices. The same type of index is calculated for Beira with base as 1977.
38. Seychelles	Victoria Retail Price Index	The index covers all the population groups of Victoria.	Monthly	Data is collected from 9 retail shops and 60 rented houses.	A questionnaire is sent monthly to the retail shops. Data is collected from a number of rented houses that are sampled each month. Price-weighted daily vegetables weekly.	January 1974 = 100	None	Food: 30 items Others: 30 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from the results of a household expenditure survey conducted early in 1974.	The criterion used in determining the inclusion of a commodity in the index is its use in the economy. A product that is commonly used, if an item disappears from the economy, it is replaced by a similar type is taken.

INDEX NUMBERS AND PRICE STATISTICS

C. Retail Prices and Consumer Price of Cost of Living Indexes (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments/units	Method of price collection	Base period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/commodities	Formulae used	Type of weights used	Remarks/notes
WEST AFRICA (cont'd)											
39. Senegal	Retail Price Index for Mankala & Mankala	The index covers the low income group of Mankala & Mankala towns.	Monthly	Quotations obtained from markets, retail shops and institutions like hospitals.	For retail prices and services in personal interviews in the case of fruits and vegetables direct purchasing from markets used.	January 1975=100	Prior to present weight base was January 1967.	Food, drinks and others - 21 items	Laspeyres	Weights are based on the consumption behaviour of low income groups in Dakar, Mankala and South Africa.	
40. Senegal	Cost of Living Index	It covers households of 4 or more persons with an income of 100 to 800 shillings per month in Mankala at the time of the survey.	Monthly	Price data are obtained from markets and shops in Mankala.	Direct personal interview method used.	1966=100	1950	Food - 24 items Others - 31 items	Laspeyres	Weights were obtained from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1966 in Mankala among 415 households of 4 or more persons with a monthly income between 100 and 800 shillings.	From the markets, prices are collected daily. From the shops, prices are collected weekly. Quotations are obtained by means of an inquiry undertaken every 3 months among 3 types of dwelling units.
41. Tanzania	A. Retail Price Index for goods and services - Dar-es-Salaam	It covers the lower income group of Dar-es-Salaam only.	The index is compiled monthly from the first 10 months of January, March, May, June, July, September, November & December.	Data is collected from 4 markets and 40 shops in the four areas of town.	Direct personal interview and direct personal interview from establishments are both used.	1969=100	Prior to 1969, data was collected for 1969-1970. No index was calculated.	Food - 19 items Other - 22 items	Laspeyres $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \times 100$	In 1969 a household budget survey was conducted and the weights used in the index calculated.	From 1951 price collections were carried out for the index. Since the data was poor and not continuous, no index was calculated by the Bureau. In 1969 the system was reorganised, and a household budget survey for the city of Dar-es-Salaam. Prices are collected and indices compiled for the months of January, March, May, June, July, September, November and December. These prices are collected from markets and any shop or store where the commodities are available.
	B. Cost of Living Index for middle income group in Dar-es-Salaam	The index covers the middle income group of Dar-es-Salaam only, mainly civil servants.	Quarterly	Data is collected from 4 markets and 40 shops in the four areas of town.	Direct personal interview.	1969=100	None	Food - 39 items Other - 51 items	Laspeyres	In 1969 a household budget survey was conducted and the weights used for the index calculated.	
	C. Dar-es-Salaam High Income Index	Covers the high income group of Dar-es-Salaam.	Semi-Annually (June and December)	Data is collected from 4 markets and 40 shops in the four areas of town.	Mail questionnaire and direct personal interview are used.	1969=100	-	Food - 72 items Other - 222 items	Laspeyres	In 1969 a household budget survey was conducted and the weights used for the index calculated.	
	D. National Consumer Price Index	The index is of national coverage, with prices from regional centres, of the Tanzania mainland.	Quarterly	Data is collected from markets, as many shops and shops as possible are covered, depending on the availability of required commodities in these outlets.	Mail questionnaire, direct interview and direct purchasing from establishments.	1969=100	-	Food - 21 items Other - 93 items	Laspeyres	In 1969 a household budget survey was conducted and the weights used for the index calculated.	In calculating the national index, first average prices for each item and for each town are calculated. Then an overall weighted average price is calculated. These prices are then used, using this average price, price relatives are worked out, based on the base period prices for the same items, than the index calculated.

INDIA NINETY AND PRICE STATISTICS
C. Retail Price and Consumer Price of Cost of Living Indexes (cont'd)

Sub-region and country	Official title of the index	Scope of the index	Frequency of the index	Source of data and number of establishments/units	Method of price collection	Base Period	Revision of weight base	Number of items/ commodities	Formulas used	Type of weights used	Remarks/Notes
42. Uganda	Kampala Cost of Living Index	(a) It covers the low income group earning about Sh. 11,000 p.a. in 1968	Monthly	Originally data was collected from 60 out-lets in Kampala. Some of these outlets are gone and due to the disappearance of many commodities in the city	Direct purchasing from the outlets and personal interviews.	January 1961=100		Low income group: Food 18 items, others 13 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963 among families living in the Kampala area.	Cost is not included as an index item, for it is taken into account in the calculation of the weights. The weights are shared between the two main groups by Agents on the second Friday of each month in the 10 African markets of Kampala. An account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.
		(b) The index covers the middle income group earning about Sh. 11,000 p.a. in 1963.	Monthly	- ditto -	Personal interview method used.	January 1961=100		Middle income group: Food 23 items, others 44 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963 among families living in the Kampala area.	Cost is not included as an index item. Agents collect prices from markets and retail shops each month.
		(c) The index covers the high income group earning about Sh. 27,000 p.a. in 1963.	Monthly	- ditto -	Mail questionnaire method used.	January 1961=100		High income group: Food 49 items, others 160 items	Laspeyres	The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963 among families of senior civil servants.	Similarly, rent is not included as an index item. Prices are collected by mail from the second Tuesday of each month. An account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.
		The index covers the low and the high income groups living in the towns of Kampala, Kibuli, Chingole, Malindi, Kabee, Livingston, Chilibaboo and Masindi.	Monthly	Price quotations are collected from retail outlets, supermarkets, shops and supermarkets, township markets and from township markets.	Mail questionnaire method used for retail shops and supermarkets and direct purchasing from township markets.	197=100	Prior to the revision, the base was 1963.	Over 500 items	Laspeyres	The weights for both the low and high income groups were derived from the household budget survey conducted in 1974/1975.	Questionnaires are sent by mail each month to the selected retailers in the towns mentioned above. The main price they charge on the 15th day of the month and return them as soon as possible after that day. Direct purchasing from township markets is done by agents for each item. The weights for price fluctuations are accounted for by adding each item from the calculation of the index and their weights re-allocated proportionally amongst the other items in the same sub-group.
43. Zambia	Index numbers of Consumer Prices.	The index covers the low and the high income groups living in the towns of Lusaka, Kitale, Ndola, Chingole, Malindi, Kabee, Livingston, Chilibaboo and Masindi.	Monthly	Price quotations are collected from retail outlets, supermarkets, shops and supermarkets, township markets and from township markets.	Mail questionnaire method used for retail shops and supermarkets and direct purchasing from township markets.	197=100	Prior to the revision, the base was 1963.	Over 500 items	Laspeyres	The weights for both the low and high income groups were derived from the household budget survey conducted in 1974/1975.	Questionnaires are sent by mail each month to the selected retailers in the towns mentioned above. The main price they charge on the 15th day of the month and return them as soon as possible after that day. Direct purchasing from township markets is done by agents for each item. The weights for price fluctuations are accounted for by adding each item from the calculation of the index and their weights re-allocated proportionally amongst the other items in the same sub-group.

ANNEX II

WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES

A. Index numbers of Production

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items	Weighting Coefficients	Geographical coverage and notes
North Africa 1. Algeria	Water and energy		51.2	It excludes the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas but includes petroleum refining magnetise products.
	Mining and quarrying		35.5	
	Metallic products and electrical machinery		22.1	
	Non-metallic products		45.0	
	Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and plastic products		58.4	
	Food products		598.5	
	Textiles		114.6	
	Leather		30.0	
	Wool, paper and printing		40.1	
	Others		4.6	
2. Morocco			1000.0	The index covers establishments employing 10 or more persons. Taxes are not included in the prices.
	Mining	15		
	Manufacturing	140		
	Food	(31)		
	Textiles and clothing	(8)		
	Heavy manufacturing industries	(41)		
	Other manufacturing industries	(60)		
	Energy	14		
		169		

ANNEX II (cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
A. Index numbers of Production

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items	Weighting Coefficients	Geographical coverage and notes
West Africa 3. Ghana	Mining		42.4	It is a country wide index and excludes African diamond diggers, stone quarrying, raw gin production and motor repair shops.
	Manufacturing		50.5	
	Electricity		<u>7.1</u> 100.0	
4. Nigeria	Mining		435.8	Covers the whole country
	Tin ore		(36.7)	
	Coal		(7.8)	
	Columbite		(3.9)	
	Natural gas		(1.9)	
	Lime stone		(3.9)	
	Petroleum		(381.6)	
	Manufacturing		512.6	
	Aerated waters (soft drinks)		(5.8)	
	Beer		(72.8)	
	Cement		(31.5)	
	Cigarettes		(76.1)	
	Cotton textiles		(47.7)	
	Footwear		(5.1)	
	Paints and allied products		(4.5)	
	Radios, TV assembly, etc.		(4.5)	
	Roofing sheets		(6.4)	
	Rubber		(31.5)	
	Soap and detergents		(38.0)	
	Sugar & confectionery		(5.1)	
	Tin metal		(3.2)	
	Vegetable oil		(31.5)	
	Vehicle assembly		(10.9)	
	Others		(138.0)	
	Electricity		<u>51.6</u> 1000.0	

ANNEX II (cont'd)

WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES

A. Index numbers of Production

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items	Weighting Coefficients	Geographical coverage and notes
5. Senegal	Mining Manufacturing grains, flour and biscuits drinks, confectionery, sugar preserves tobacco and matches oils textiles shoes chemicals non-metallic mineral products miscellaneous products Electricity	1 36 (5) (7) (1) (2) (1) (7) (2) (5) (2) (4) 1 38	1.5 84.7 (6.3) (4.8) (1.0) (13.0) (35.6) (6.4) (3.6) (4.5) (5.7) (3.8) 13.8 100.0	
East Africa 6. Kenya	Mining and quarrying Manufacturing Construction	12 196 73 281		The index covers the whole country, the section on manufacturing covers Nairobi only.
7. Gambia	Mining coal non-ferrous ore (including copper refining) stone quarrying Manufacturing food, beverages and tobacco textiles and clothing wood and wood products paper and paper products chemicals, rubber and plastic products non-metallic mineral products basic metal industries (excluding copper refining) metal products and other industries Electricity		72.7 (0.9) (71.5) (0.3) 23.7 (7.3) (2.8) (0.9) (1.2) (4.4) (1.5) (0.3) (5.0) 3.5 100.0	It is on index of national coverage, in principles embracing all industrial activities

ANNEX II (Cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
B. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Sub-Region & Country	Group	Number of items	Percentage Weight	Geographical coverage & notes
North Africa				
1. Egypt	(a) According to S.A.C.E.A.			The index is calculated according to the Standard Arab Classification of Economic Activities and further classified according to end use and stage of processing
	Agricultural crops	79	27.6	
	Poultry and fish	9	3.4	
	Edible animal products	15	0.8	
	Foodstuffs and beverages	44	19.9	
	Tobacco and its manufactures	8	7.1	
	Farm, textiles & undergarments	79	20.5	
	Tanned skins	10	0.4	
	Household appliances	20	1.2	
	Petroleum and fuel	17	7.4	
	Paper	11	1.1	
	Wood	18	1.1	
	Construction materials	35	2.6	
	Medicines	35	1.6	
	Chemical materials	28	2.9	
	Metals and their manufactures	13	1.0	
	Machinery and implements	4	0.4	
	Transportation equipments	15	1.0	
		440	100.0	
	(b) by end use			
	Fuel	15	7.1	
	Raw materials	60	10.8	
	Intermediate goods	113	16.2	
	Non durable goods	211	63.3	
	Durable goods	31	1.7	
	Capital goods	8	0.9	
	(c) by stage of processing			
	Fuel	15	7.1	
	Cotton	24	8.3	
	Raw materials	112	33.1	
	Semi finished goods	47	10.1	
	Finished goods	242	41.3	
2. Morocco	Agriculture (forestry & fishing)			The index covers the 9 big representative cities of the country
	Manufacturing & energy	77		
	Energy	10		
	Food items	37		
	Textiles and clothing	10		
	Metallic products	39		
	Other manufacturing products	56		
		231		
3. Sudan	Food beverages & tobacco	20	31.6	For 20 items f.o.b. prices are used including export duties and taxes. For 14 items valuations are at auction market prices excluding taxes; and the 4 items are valued at c.i.f. prices excluding import duties and internal taxes
	Industrial raw materials	15	46.7	
	Textile goods	4	3.8	
	Chemicals	1	17.4	
	Kerosene	1	0.5	
		38	100.0	
4. Tunisia	Food products	54	17	Prices refer to sale quotations of wholesalers and producers; and for imported and exported goods c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices are used respectively.
	Industrial products	118	37	
	Energy products	13	2	
	Raw materials other than food	8	6	
		203	62	
West Africa				
5. Ghana	Local food	19	25.9	The group "Exports of domestic produce" includes sale items of exports e.g. cocoa, timber, diamonds, bauxite and manganese.
	Imported food	13	7.7	
	Drink and tobacco	7	3.9	
	Fuel and electricity	6	2.1	
	Chemicals and vegetable oils	16	3.1	
	Manufactured articles	35	17.9	
	Machinery and transport equipment	10	9.6	
	Exports of domestic produce	8	29.8	
		114	100.0	
6. Ivory Coast	Cement		27.3	No general index of wholesale prices is compiled, the information here relates to the index of building materials.
	Asbestos		4.6	
	Lime and sand		1.0	
	Wood		9.1	
	Steel products		42.1	
	Lead products		0.3	
	Copper products		1.3	Tiles with a weight of 5.45 are not included in the index
	Zinc plate		0.1	
	Asphalt		1.3	
	Plaster		2.0	
	Linseed oil		2.3	
	Glass		2.6	
	Explosives		0.6	
			94.6	

ANNEX II (Cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
B. Index Number of Wholesale Prices

Sub-Region & Country	Group	Number of items	Percentage Weight	Geographical coverage & notes
West Africa (Cont'd)				
7. Senegal	Cement	2	27.3	No general index of wholesale prices is compiled; the information here relates to the index of building materials.
	Asbestos	1	4.6	
	Tiles	1	5.4	
	Lime and sand	2	1.0	
	Wood	4	9.1	
	Steel products	5	42.1	
	Lead	2	0.3	
	Copper	2	1.3	
	Zinc plate	1	0.1	
	Asphalt	1	1.3	
	Plaster	1	2.0	
	Linseed oil	1	2.3	
	Glass	1	2.6	
	Explosives	1	0.6	
		25	100.0	
Central Africa				
8. Central African Empire	Food	17	1.69	Covers the city of Bangui only
	Energy	5	0.11	
	Industry	31	26.20	
		53	100.00	
9. Gabon	Food products and tobacco	23	20.8	Weights are based on the volume of wholesale transactions excluding exports. Prices include indirect taxes, for imports c.i.f. prices are used
	Energy: combustible & water	10	12.5	
	Industrial products	80	66.7	
		113	100.0	
10. Rwanda	Food	8	..	No weights are used in the calculation of the index. Only Kigali city is covered by the index.
	Clothing	5	..	
	Energy	4	..	
	Building materials	12	..	
	Miscellaneous	7	..	
		36	..	
East Africa				
11. Ethiopia	Imports			No general index is compiled; the only index compiled is on exported and imported goods
	Food	29		
	Chemicals	13		
	Textiles	16		
	Transport equipment	35		
	Miscellaneous	77		
		164		
	Exports			
	Coffee	4		
	Palms	4		
	Olseeds	5		
	Oil cakes	5		
	Hides and skins	6		
	Miscellaneous	4		
	28			
12. Somalia	1. Building materials			
	Bricks	4	9.42	
	Cement	1	9.74	
	Timber, wood and pulp products	8	17.13	
	quarry and sand pits products	6	7.5	
	Other chemical products	11	5.55	
	Other non-metallic mineral products	12	11.16	
	Paint and allied products	7	4.05	
	Metal products	35	24.77	
	Electrical materials	27	10.41	
		111	100.00	
	2. Other			
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing		6.2	
	Agriculture		6.7	
	Forestry		0.7	
	Fishing		0.8	
	Mining and quarrying		45.9	
	Copper mining		42.8	
	Other metallic mining		2.3	
	Other mining and quarrying		0.8	
	Manufacturing		44.3	
	Food, beverages and tobacco		18.0	
	Textiles and leather products		6.0	
	Wood products and furniture		2.0	
	Paper and paper products		0.7	
	Chemical and Chemical products		5.3	
	Non metallic mineral		1.2	
	Basic metal industries		1.6	
	Metallic products		20.2	
	Electricity		1.8	
	All commodities excluding copper		27.2	
			100.0	

ANNEX II (cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
C. Consumer Price Indexes

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items/series	Percentage weights	Geographical coverage and notes
1. Algeria	Food	.	520	It covers the city of Algiers and suburbs
	Housing	.	40	
	fuel, light and water	.	90	
	rent	.	65	
	Clothing and household linen	.	30	
	Furniture and household equipment	.	120	
	Cleaning, personal and medical care	.	55	
	Transport	.	80	
	Miscellaneous and entertainment	.	1000	
		<u>167</u>	<u>50.6</u>	
2. Egypt	Food	81	11.2	There are two indices. The urban index covers the capitals of each governorate while the rural index is the average of 3 localities in the governorate
	Housing	1	3.4	
	rent	5	1.3	
	fuel and light	9	7.7	
	clearing materials	58	1.1	
	Clothing	29	5.7	
	Furnishings	9	11.3	
	Transport and communications	30	7.7	
	Services	23	100.0	
	Personal expenses	<u>245</u>	<u>37.2</u>	
3. Libya	Food and tobacco	<u>167</u>	<u>32.2</u>	Index covers the city of Tripoli only.
	Housing	60	6.9	
	Clothing	107	9.4	
	Transport	.	5.8	
	Personal and medical care	.	8.5	
	Education and recreation	<u>434</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

ANNEX II (cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items/series		Percentage weights	Geographical coverage and notes
North Africa (cont'd) 4. Morocco	Food	82		82	Covers 3 big cities and refers to the middle income group
	Housing	45		45	
	Clothing and household linen	34			
	Maintenance, personal and medical care	19			
5. Sudan	Transport, recreation and miscellaneous	30			Low income group is for Africans and high income group for expatriates in Greater Khartoum only.
		<u>210</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	
	Food and tobacco	31	45	66.5	
	Housing (rent light, water)	5	6	12.4	
6. Tunisia	Clothing and footwear	22	27	5.9	Index covers 12 main cities of Tunisia.
	Miscellaneous	12	19	15.2	
		<u>70</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
	Food	191		51.0	
	Housing	69		18.0	
	Clothing	112		12.0	
	Personal care and hygiene	87		6.2	
	Transport and communications	36		4.6	
	Recreation and miscellaneous	72		8.2	
		<u>567</u>		<u>100.0</u>	

ANNEX II (cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
C. Consumer Price Indexes

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items/series	Percentage weights	Geographical coverage and notes
West Africa 7. Cape Verde	Food	23	.	The index is for the capital - Praia
	animal origin	31	.	
8. Gambia	vegetable origin	7	.	Covers the low income group of Banjul and other towns
	Fuel, light, water and soap	<u>61</u>	<u>61.0</u>	
	Food and drinks	52	5.0	
	Housing	1	16.0	
	Fuel and light, rent	5	8.0	
	Clothing, textiles and footwear	21	10.0	
	Miscellaneous	30	<u>100.0</u>	
		<u>109</u>		
	Food - local	47	458.9	
	- imported	14	39.1	
9. Ghana	Drinks and tobacco	9	49.4	Covers the low income group in Accra only.
	Rent	7	95.7	
	Fuel and light	5	43.3	
	Clothing	38	120.3	
	Durable goods	12	12.1	
	Health and hygiene	7	30.3	
	Transport and communications	4	78.2	
	Miscellaneous	10	72.7	
		<u>153</u>	<u>1000.0</u>	

ANNEX II (cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENT INDEXES
C. Consumer Price Indexes

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items/series	Percentage weights	Geographical coverage and notes
<u>WEST AFRICA (cont'd)</u>				
10. Ivory Coast	Food	47	51.1	Covers the city of Abidjan only.
	Rent	2	11.6	
	Fuel, light, water and soap	6	8.1	
	Clothing	12	8.4	
	Household goods	13	7.3	
	Services	9	8.5	
	Miscellaneous	11	5.0	
		<u>100</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
11. Liberia	Food	32	34.4	
	Drinks and tobacco	6	5.7	
	Fuel and light	3	5.0	
	Rent	1	14.9	
	Clothing	14	13.8	
	Household goods and furniture	7	6.1	
	Health, personal care and services	9	11.4	
	Miscellaneous	7	8.7	
		<u>79</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
12. Mali	Food	4	33.9	For the unskilled workers in Bamako
	Flour and starchy foods	5	8.0	
	Spices and herbs	5	9.1	
	Fresh fruits and vegetables	5	38.1	
	Meat and fish	5	10.2	
	Milk, fats and miscellaneous	5	100.0	
		<u>24</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

ANNEX II (cont'd)
EXPENDITURE AND COMPOSITION OF INDEMNITY
C. Consumer Price Indexes

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items	Percentage weights	Geographical coverage and notes
WEST AFRICA (cont'd)				
13. Mauritania	Food	74	51.0	
	Fuel, light, water and cleaning	8	27.3	
	Clothing	4	5.2	
	Domestic services	3	11.7	
	Miscellaneous	21	44.8	Covers Europeans in Nouakchott, the capital.
		<u>110</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
14. Niger		<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	
	Food	25	45	46.1
	Cleaning materials	10	3	7.1
	water, gas and electricity	3		11.1
	rent	7	18	
	Durable goods	4		
	Clothing	10	10	6.0
	Domestic services	2	27	8.2
	Miscellaneous	15	27	26.4
		<u>81</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.0</u>
15. Nigeria		<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	
	Food	46	42.7	
	Drinks	8	7.5	
	Tobacco and soda	6	3.7	Covers the lower income group in Lagos only.
	Accommodation		12.2	
	rent	1		
	maintenance and repairs	2	0.6	
	Fuel and light	6	3.1	
	Clothing	28	9.9	
	Household goods	13	2.0	
	Miscellaneous, personal expenditure	26	4.0	
	Transport	10	7.2	
	Other services	17	7.1	
		<u>147</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
16. Senegal		<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	
	Food	74	56	45.0
	Gas, electricity and telephones	6		2.3
	Clothing	22	11.9	
	Housing and domestic services	17	16.7	4.6
	Maintenance and hygiene	14	4.0	24.5
	Transport, entertainment and recreation	27	11.9	19.6
	Miscellaneous	15	6	6.0
		<u>151</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
17. Sierra Leone		<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	
	Food	34	56.8	
	Housing		12.6	Covers low income group in Freetown
	rent and rates	2		
	Fuel and light	3	7.6	
	Furniture and household goods	10	2.3	
	house repairs	2	0.5	
	Clothing	16	7.4	
	Miscellaneous	18	12.0	
		<u>92</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
18. Togo		<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	
	Food	53	41.9	
	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and soda	12	10.6	Covers the city of Lomé only.
	Fuel, water and light	6	2.3	
	household equipment and cleaning materials	13	5.8	
	Housing		7.9	
	rent	11		
	repairs	7	2.9	
	Clothing	26	7.7	
	Transport	4	1.5	
	Services	9	2.4	
	Miscellaneous	10	12.1	
		<u>131</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

ANNEX II (cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEXES
In Consumer Price Indexes

Sub-region and country	Group	Number of items	Percentage weights	Geographical coverage and notes		
CENTRAL AFRICA						
19. Angola	Food animal origin vegetable origin Fuel, light, water and soap	17 13 7 <u>37</u>	 . . .	Covers the middle-class population of Luanda city.		
20. Burundi	Food Household operations rest Fuel, light and water Domestic services and household goods Clothing Miscellaneous (including wage tax)	25 1 4 5 8 6 <u>51</u>	59.6 4.4 2.8 6.0 11.1 13.1 <u>100.0</u>	Covers the capital Bujumbura		
21. Cameroon	Food Beverages and tobacco Household operations Clothing Transport Personal and medical care recreation services and miscellaneous	Africans 50 11 23 13 8 13 4 10 <u>112</u>	Expatriates 50 13 13 6 7 9 5 10 <u>111</u>	Africans 36 103 146 163 105 50 21 46 <u>1000</u>	Expatriates 273 113 293 36 65 19 12 <u>106</u>	The index for Africans covers the middle income group in Yaounde and the expatriates index in Douala.
22. Central African Empire	Food Fuel, electricity, water and cleaning Clothing and household linen Domestic services Miscellaneous	45 7 7 4 26 <u>89</u>	58 8 8 8 11 15 <u>100</u>		The index covers technical assistance officials in Bangui.	
23. Chad	Food and beverages Industrial products Textiles and leather mechanical and electrical products chemical and pharmaceutical products Other Tobacco and cigarettes Electricity and water Services	Imported Prod. 56 Local product 22 9 6 16 13 1 3 9 <u>102</u>	1 1 3 9 16 15			
24. Congo	Food Electricity, gas and water Clothing and household linen Industrial products Household expenditure Personal and medical care Services Miscellaneous	Africans 100 8 16 13 14 22 25 10 <u>108</u>	Expatriates 73 3 14 23 5 20 138	Africans	Expatriates 51.0 5.4 6.2 13.6 2.6 19.2 <u>100.0</u>	Covers African and Expatriates families in Brazzaville.
25. Gabon	Food Housing Building materials Fuel Clothing and household linen Miscellaneous	35 2 2 10 16 <u>65</u>	- 4.1 2.5 16.3 12.1 <u>100.0</u>	65.0	Covers the city of Libreville only.	
26. Rwanda	Food Non-food	42 16 <u>58</u>			Covers the city of Kigali only.	
27. Saire	Food Fuel, light and water Clothing Household equipment and personal care Transport and entertainment	36 4 7 6 4 <u>57</u>	368 32 439 62 99 <u>1000</u>			

ANNEX II (Cont'd)
WEIGHTS AND COMPOSITION OF INDEX
C. Consumer Price Indexes

Sub-region and Country	Group	Number of items			Percentage weights			Geographical coverage and notes		
East Africa										
28. Djibouti	Food	85			49.0			Covers the expatriate population of Djibouti		
	Water gas & electricity	3			15.5					
	Clothing	12			3.1					
	Transport	11			6.4					
	Domestic services	2			14.3					
	Maintenance	2			6.3					
	Pharmaceutical goods	16			2.4					
		131			100.0					
29. Ethiopia	Food, drinks and tobacco	33			49.0			Covers the city of Addis Ababa		
	Household items	7			29.2					
	Clothing	6			6.7					
	Transportation	3			4.5					
	Personal care	3			2.6					
	Medical care	7			2.6					
	Reading and recreation	5			2.6					
	Other goods and services	2			2.4					
		73			100.0					
	30. Kenya	Food	L	M	N	L	M		N	Covers the city of Nairobi only.
Drinks and tobacco		37	62	91	41.0	55.6	25.0			
Clothing and footwear		6	13	13	4.4	4.4	2.3			
Housing, fuel and power		23	24	29	9.9	11.7	4.6			
Household equipment & operations		5	7	7	26.6	20.4	31.9			
Health and personal care		21	36	31	6.1	6.1	6.5			
Transport and communications		8	12	10	1.6	2.4	2.3			
Recreation, education & cultural services		8	13	14	3.6	7.9	14.3			
Miscellaneous goods & services		8	14	15	4.1	4.5	5.6			
		4	4	2	2.5	4.8	4.2			
		119	191	219	100.0	100.0	100.0			
31. Madagascar			Madagascar			Expatriates			Cover the capital Tananarive	
		Food	50			105				
	Fuel and light	9			5					
	Domestic services	1			3					
	Entertainment and recreation	43			61					
	Miscellaneous	12			22					
	131			199						
32. Mauritius	Food, beverages and tobacco	85			50.9			Covers both the urban and rural areas of the country		
	Housing	29			4.1					
	Fuel and light	5			14.1					
	Clothing	41			11.8					
	Miscellaneous	70			19.1					
	233			100.0						
33. Seychelles	Food	39			61			Covers the town of Victoria		
	Others	37			4					
		76			15					
34. Somalia	Food	24			4			For the low income group in Mogadishu		
	Fuel and light	3			15					
	Rent and water	2			4					
	Clothing	14			16					
	Miscellaneous	13			100					
	61									
35. Tanzania		L	M	N	L	M	N	National index covers provincial towns of Tanzania. While the wage earners index covers Dar-es-Salaam only		
	Food	19	17	17	77	.	.			
	Drinks and tobacco	3	4	4	7	.	.			
	Rent	4	5	6	8	.	.			
	Fuel light and water	9	25	25	6	.	.			
	Clothing and footwear	6	19	19	2	.	.			
	Furniture and utensils	6	11	11	.	.	.			
	Household operations	6	11	11	.	.	.			
	Personal care and health	6	6	6	.	.	.			
	Recreation, entertainment & education	12	12	12	.	.	.			
	Transportation	2	2	2	.	.	.			
	Miscellaneous	41	114	114	100	.	.			
36. Uganda		L	M	N	L	M	N	Indices cover the city of Kampala only		
	Food	18	23	49	10	41.7	25.4			
	Drink & tobacco	3	3	7	11	16.5	7.0			
	Fuel, and soap	3	3	.	6	4.3	.			
	Household goods	7	.	23	2	.	11.6			
	Clothing and footwear	6	15	15	9	10.6	7.2			
	Domestic services	1	1	2	3.6	7.5	.			
	Personal and medical care	15	15	9	13.6	2.2	.			
	Transport	2	2	10	8.3	14.9	.			
	Entertainment	.	.	14	.	4.2	4.2			
	Miscellaneous	37	67	149	100	100.0	100.0			

C. Consumer Price Indexes

40. Expenditure	1980	1981	1982
Food, drink and tobacco	68.0	68.0	Covers urban household
Clothing and footwear	7.3	7.3	(see income group) in
Housing and fuel	10.6	10.6	the towns of Tashkent,
Furniture and household goods	4.4	4.4	Bdela, Kabay, Kites,
Medical care	7.1	7.1	Livingsstone and Iuzanbys
Transport and communication			
Recreation, entertainment etc.			
Other goods and services			
	100	100	

Annex III

Staff involvement in price data collection and compilation
in National Statistical Offices

Country	Professionals	Intermediate & middle level	Lower level	field workers	Total
Botswana	1	1	3	several	5+
Burundi	1		1	3	5
Cameroon	4	20			24
Chad		2		5	7
Congo		2	1	6	9
Djibouti				1	1
Ethiopia	4	3	7	several	14+
Gambia	1		2		3
Kenya	4	2	10		16
Lesotho	1	1	4	several	6+
Madagascar	1	2	1		4
Malawi	1	1	2	7	11
Mali	1	2		4	7
Mauritius	1	3			4
Morocco	3	13		54	70
Niger		3			3
Rwanda		2			2
Seychelles		1	1		2
Sudan	5	4			9
Swaziland		1	1	several	2+
Tanzania	1	2		several	3+
Togo				12	12
Tunisia	2	6		14	22
Uganda		3		several	3+
Zambia	6	10		several	16+
	37	84	33	106+	260

Date.....

Country.....

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa
Inquiry on Index Numbers and Price Statistics

Notes:

1. In most of the questions, boxes ☐ are provided for you to place an "X" symbol against the answer that applies in your case. Please be specific under "other".
2. (a) Under question 2 of each section you might have compiled indices in more than one sector. If you have, please answer questions 3 through 17/18 for each of the indices compiled. Three extra copies of the questionnaire are enclosed for the purpose.
(b) In the case where you have not compiled any index number in section A, i.e. at producer prices, skip to section B; similarly to section C if you haven't compiled any indices at wholesale prices.
3. At the end of most of the questions, spaces have been provided for you to supply answers and elaborate where necessary. Please be concise and precise in your explanations.

A. Producer Prices.

1. Has your country compiled any index number at producer prices?
yes ☐ no ☐
2. If the answer to question 1 above is "yes", please state the sector(s) in which the index is compiled, e.g. agriculture, mining, manufacturing etc.

3. What is the official title of the index.

(1178-1902)

4. State the frequency at which you compile your index:-

- (a) annually ☐ (b) semi annually ☐
(c) quarterly ☐ (d) monthly ☐
(e) other ☐

5. State the scope and coverage of the index:-

6. What agency or government department is responsible for the collection of the data

State the number possibly the structure and qualifications of staff involved in the price statistics section of your agency or department; make special mention of the field arrangements you may have for the collection of price data.

7. State the sources from which you collect your information:-

- (a) direct from farmers, producers etc. ☐ or
(b) indirectly from
(i) wholesalers ☐ (ii) marketing boards ☐
(iii) cooperatives ☐ (iv) chamber of commerce ☐
(v) other ☐

State the number of establishments or producers from which information is collected above.

8. What is the method used in selecting the establishments or producers from which you collect your information under question 7.

(a) random ☒

(b) purposive ☐

(c) other ☐

9. What is the method of price collection :-

(a) mail questionnaire ☒

(b) direct personal interview ☐

(c) other ☐

10. (a) What is the base period of the index? Also state how the base prices are determined.

(b) Were there any revisions of the weight base prior to the present?

11. Please state the main groups and against each group the total number of items or commodities on which the index is calculated.

12. Describe the method you use for pricing seasonal items and how such items are included in the index.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
13. (a) What criterion do you use of selecting a commodity; i.e. by its end-use, function, quality, its importance in the consumption pattern; in order to include it in the index?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- (b) What descriptions do you use in defining a product e.g. by size, weight, etc.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- (c) What procedure do you follow when items of a given type / quality cease to be produced?
- _____
- _____
- _____
14. Please state the formula(e) you use in calculating the index.
- _____
- _____
- _____

15. (a) State the type of weights used in the calculation of the index and indicate the source of data from which these weights were derived.

- (b) Outline steps or method followed in which individual quotations are combined into average prices or price relatives for each locality and by which average prices, price relatives or indices for individual localities are combined into an index for the country as a whole

16. What is the publication(s) in which the index number is regularly published?

In the case where a detailed methodological analysis regarding the index has been published please send us an extract or copy

17. Please provide any other information omitted that will be of some help regarding your index number compilation

- B. Wholesale Prices (i.e. resale price of goods to business units, institutions and government without any further processing)

1. Has your country compiled any index number at wholesale prices?

yes ☐ no ☐

2. If the answer in question 1 above is "YES", please state the sector/field in which the index was compiled, e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, construction, import and export or general index etc. _____

3. What is the official title of the index _____

4. State the frequency at which you compile your index:-
(a) annually ☐ (b) semi annually ☐
(c) quarterly ☐ (d) monthly ☐
(e) other ☐ _____
5. State the scope and coverage of the index, i.e. if the index:-
(a) is of national coverage ☐

(b) covers certain sections/localities of the country ☐

(c) relates to a particular city/town or cities/towns ☐

(d) other ☐ _____
6. What is the method used in selecting localities, towns or cities in question 5 above, if applicable? _____

7. What agency or government department is responsible for the collection of the data? _____

State the number possibly the structure and qualifications of staff involved in the price statistics section of your agency or department (if different from section A question 6); make special mention of the field arrangements you may have for the collection of price data. _____

8. What are the sources from which you collect your information:-

(a) wholesalers	☐	(b) marketing boards	☐
(c) cooperatives	☐	(d) sales representatives	☐
(e) other	☐	_____	

State the number of these establishments from which information is collected _____

9. What is the method used in selecting the establishments under question 7?

(a) random	☐	(b) purposive	☐
(c) other	☐	_____	

10. What is the method of price collection:-

(a) mail questionnaire	☐
(b) direct personal interview	☐
(c) other	☐ _____

11. (a) What is the base period of the index and state how the base prices are determined? _____

- (b) Were there any revisions of the weight base prior to the present? _____

12. State the main groups and against each group the total number of items or commodities on which the index is calculated. _____

13. Describe the method you use in pricing seasonal items and how such items are included in the index. _____

14. (a) What criterion do you use of selecting a commodity; i.e. by its end-use, function, quality, its importance in the consumption pattern, in order to include it in the index? _____

- (b) What descriptions do you use in defining a product e.g. by size, weight etc?

- (c) What procedure do you follow when items of a given type/quality cease to be produced?

15. Please state the formula(e) you use in calculating the index.

16. (a) State the type of weights used in the calculation of the index and indicate the source of data from which these weights were derived?

- (b) Outline steps or method followed in which individual quotations are combined into average prices or price relatives for each locality (refer to question 5) and by which average prices, price relatives or indices for each locality are combined into an index for the country as a whole.

17. What is the publication(s) in which the index number is regularly published? _____

In the case where a detailed methodological analysis regarding the index has been published, please send us an extract or a copy.

18. Please provide any other information omitted that will be of some help regarding your index number compilation.

C. Retail Prices (i.e. resale price of goods for personal or household consumption without any further processing)

1. Has your country compiled any indices at retail prices?
yes ☐ no ☐
2. If the answer in question 1 above is "yes" state whether it is an index on:
(a) food only ☐ (b) all items including rent ☐
(c) other items only ☐ (d) all items excluding rent ☐
(e) other ☐ _____

3. What is the official title of the index _____

4. State the frequency at which you compile your index:
(a) annually ☐ (b) semi-annually ☐
(c) quarterly ☐ (d) monthly ☐
(e) other ☐ _____

5. *State the scope and coverage of the index, i.e. if the index:

(a) is of national coverage _____ ☒

(b) covers certain sections/localities of the country _____ ☒

(c) relates to a particular city/cities or town/towns _____ ☒

(d) other ☒

6. What agency or government department is responsible for the collection of the data _____

State the number possibly the structure and qualifications of staff involved in the price statistics section of your agency or department (if different from section A question 6); make special mention of the field arrangements you may have for the collection of price data.

*Note: In each case indicate the section of the population covered by the index.

7. What is the method used in selecting localities, towns, cities in question 5 above, if applicable? _____

8. What are the sources from which you collect your information?
In each case state the number of establishments or sales outlets.

9. What is the method used in selecting the units under question 7.
(a) random ☐ (b) purposive ☐
(c) other ☐ _____

10. What is the method of price collection and the frequency of collection:
(a) mail questionnaire ☐ _____

(b) direct personal interview ☐ _____

(c) direct purchasing from establishments etc. ☐ _____

(d) Other ☐ _____

11. (a) What is the base period of the index? Also state how the base prices are determined? _____

(b) Were there any revisions of the weight base prior to the present?

12. Please state the main groups and against each group the total number of items or commodities on which the index is calculated.

13. Describe the method used in pricing seasonal items and how such items are included in the index.

14. (a) What criterion do you use of selecting a commodity i.e. by its end-use, its function, quality, its importance in the consumption pattern, in order to include it in the index?

- (b) What descriptions do you use in defining a product e.g. by size, weight etc.

- (c) what procedure do you follow when items of a given type/quality disappear from the market?

15. Please state the formula(e) you use in calculating the index.

16. (a) State the type of weights used in the calculation of the index and indicate the source of data from which these weights were derived?

- (b) Outline steps or method followed in which individual quotations are combined into average prices or price relatives for each locality (refer to question 5) and by which average prices, price relatives or indices for individual localities are combined into an index for the country as a whole

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